

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIX., No. 538. SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	July 20	Hankow, ...	Aug. 27
San Francisco, ...	27	Yokohama, ...	21
Hongkong, ...	Aug. 27	Nagasaki, ...	28
Tientsin, ...	28	Foochow, ...	26

Latest Mail dates in England, from China
 Hongkong, ...

BIRTHS.

At Newchwang, on the 13th August, 1877, Mrs. A. W. KINDEBLAD, of a daughter.
 At Amoy, on the 20th August, the wife of Dr. PATRICK MANSON, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 26th August, Mr. C. G. HELLMERMANN.
 At the German Hospital, Shanghai, on the 26th August, HERBERT PICKERING, aged 26 years.

At Shanghai, on the 28th August, Mr. H. STUNZI.

At Shanghai, on the 28th Aug., HENRIETTE FLUGEL, a native of Hamburg, aged 50 years.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Hankow*, for Hankow—Messrs. W. S. Ayrton and Nightingale. For Chinkiang—Messrs. R. D. Starkey and E. C. Taintor.

Per str. *Haining*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Nölting, Messrs. G. W. Haden and J. F. Goodfellow.

Per str. *Europe*, for Foochow—Mr. Hannen.

Per str. *Haeslin*, for Tientsin—Messrs. Sears and Shaw.

Per str. *Chintung*, for Chefoo—Messrs. F. B. Forbes and T. Olyphant. For Tientsin—The Hon. J. L. Calwallader.

Per str. *Appin*, for Tientsin—Mr. Jansen. For Chefoo—Mrs. F. B. Johnson, and Mr. Tiefenbacher.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Count von Motke, Messrs. T. Elliott, and W. Westring. For Hiogo—Messrs. T. P. Poate, and H. P. McClatchie. For Yokohama—Messrs. H. Hertz, O. Westphal, T. Davidson, J. F. Kelly, and E. W. Place.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. Westall and Peil.

Per str. *Pautah*, from Chefoo—Dr. McCarthy.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Miss Jarado, and Mr. Ozorio.

Per str. *Tigre*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho, Mr. and Miss Veby, Messrs. Duffield, McJohnson, Rozario, E. W. Sayle, Laplin, and Ezekiel.

Per str. *Appin*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Messrs. Morrison, Makato, and Punaki.

Per str. *Europe*, from Foochow—Messrs. Cartwright and Wellesley.

Per str. *Haeting*, from Tientsin—Mr. Schmidt.

Per str. *Athol*, from Nagasaki—Mr. Irvin.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, from America—Viscompte de Richmond, Messrs. A. L. Smith, and B. L. Blackford. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Hague, Messrs. Walker, W. H. Macomber, and J. Wright. From Nagasaki—Messrs. H. Gribble, H. Belknap, U.S.N., and Mori.

Per str. *Lombardy*, from Bombay—Mr. R. S. Raphael. From Hongkong—Lieut. Garbett, R.N., Messrs. E. Cameron, Jas. Thorn, R.N., and Wm. Wheelodon, R.N.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Capt. Lyle, Capt. Bosin, and Mr. Moore.

Per str. *Kiangching*, from Kiukiang—Mr. Grant. From Chinkiang—Messrs. Starkey and Burnett.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Peshawar*, for Southampton—Mrs. Cooper and three children, Messrs. J. Sadler and G. Sadler. For Venice—Messrs. A. Bean, J. W. Muller, A. S. Cordes, Robt. Anderson, P. McGregor Grant and R. Nichol. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Belder, and Mr. Ottson. For Hongkong—Messrs. Herbert Smith, R. H. Tregernia, R.N., F. Walters, A. Gallagher and J. Seldon.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

Rihang-Ihang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windor, and other Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquilentine for the Teeth, &c. 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered trade mark—an heraldic rose.

—O-A-W— 28 27de-77

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer at in shade, 9.00 A.M.		Hygrometer at 9.00 A.M.		Wind.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction	
Aug 10	29.70	85.0	81.0	72.0	84.0	80.0	1	SSE, b.c.	1.37
11	29.74	75.0	83.0	75.9	75.0	73.0	2	N, o.c.r.	1.06
12	29.84	72.0	76.0	72.0	71.5	70.0	4	N, o.c.r.	1.33
13	29.85	73.0	70.0	70.0	73.0	71.0	4	SSE, o.c.r.	1.20
14	29.85	74.0	70.0	71.0	76.0	72.0	4	N, b.c.	..
15	29.81	72.0	80.0	73.0	72.0	71.0	3	N, b.c.	..
16	29.73	73.0	79.0	70.0	73.0	71.0	3	N, b.c.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

The publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 3.30 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1877.

A QUIANT old writer, Sir Thomas Herbert, who in the year 1634 published "Some Yeares Travels into Africa and Asia the Great," thus characterises the Chinese:—"The Chlyneses are no quarrellers, albeit voluptuous, costly in their sports, great gamesters, and in trading too subtle for young merchants; ofttimes so wedded to dicing that, after they have lost their whole estate, wife and children are staked; yet in a little time, Jew-like, by gleaning here and there, they are able to redeem their loss; and if not at the day, wife and children are then sold in the market for most advantage."—This estimate was formed from observations of the Chinese who settled in Java, Borneo, Singapore, and Penang, and not from any study of the natives of the Middle Kingdom in their own country, as Herbert never visited China. It is curious and interesting, as it is the first presentment of that view of the Chinese which has received its most vivid and grotesque embodiment in the world-renowned "Heathen Chinee" of the American humourist. And both the English baronet and the Trans-Atlantic *litterateur* judged the Chinaman from specimens seen out of their own country. It seems to us that this is by no means a fair thing to do. The Chinamen in Singapore and the Chinamen in San

Francisco are not good specimens of the race. They will be found, of course, to possess some of the qualities that specially stamp the Mongol everywhere and always, but they are after all waifs and strays—men who, like Tom Jones, are not so much "seeking their fortune at sea as flying from their fortune ashore." We grant that there are some traits in Sir Thomas Herbert's picture which are accurate, but the whole portrait is obviously a caricature as gross as any ever perpetrated of the family Briton of George the Third's time, by Gilray or Bunbury. It is true that a Chinaman likes games of chance, and enjoys the excitement of speculation with a keen sense of pleasure in its vicissitudes, but to dub the whole nation dicers is a flagrant misrepresentation.

The question as to how far it is fair to pass verdicts on nations *en bloc* is a difficult one; but it is absurd for any one to attempt to describe a people, so peculiar as the Chinese, from a few specimens seen at the gaming table or the bar of a drinking shop. The fault of the old Puritan gentleman is reproduced in the writings of modern travellers who pay flying visits to the East, and on the strength of three or four hours in Hongkong, a day and a night in Shanghai, and a week at Yokohama, are prepared to sketch the character of the Chinese or Japanese in a few trenchant sentences, and find no difficulty in compressing into half a page conclusions at which veteran residents of twenty years, perfectly versed in the language, would hesitate to say that they had arrived. We have specimens every year of books of travel full of the strangest and most outrageous blunders, and, therefore, have less reason to bear hardly on the hasty generalizations of men like our seventeenth century voyager, who had, compared with the modern "globe-trotter," scanty means of acquiring information, and a limited field of observation.

It seems idle to hope that Eastern and Western nations will ever grow to comprehend each other. The scenes which are constantly disgracing San Francisco are proofs of the depth of the prejudice which exists against Chinamen. If a company of Englishmen, wearied out with the insolence and inefficiency of their domestics, were to import into England a little colony of Chinamen to act as servants, it is obvious that the Orientals would be persecuted by the lazy flunkies and over-dressed house-maids whom they were intended to supplant. Though, as Sir Thomas

Herbert says, "no quarrellers," quarrels would be picked with them, and they would have an uneasy time. These things being so, it is perhaps unreasonable to complain of Chinese exclusivism, when they work by that skill in trading which is "too subtle for young merchants," to drive the foreigner out.

Summary of News.

The French mail of the 13th July arrived Monday, by the M.M. str. *Tigre*.

The English mail of the 20th July arrived Thursday, by the P. & O. str. *Lombardy*.

The American mail of the 27th July arrived Thursday, by the M.B. str. *Nagoya Maru*, which had been detained at Simonesaki by bad weather.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by P. & O. str. *Peshawar*.

Late telegrams announce further Russian defeats. It is asserted from Constantinople that Suleiman Pasha has succeeded in driving the Russians from the Shipka pass, but the news wants confirmation.

—The Russians have been defeated in an attack upon the Turks at Eskijumna, (in the direction of Shumla).—The Turks have made a successful attack upon the Russian army in Asia Minor, and defeated them with the loss of 4,000 men.

Sir Thomas Wade's memorandum on the Chefoo Convention has been at last laid on the table of the House of Commons. Let us hope Mr. Grosvenor's long-looked-for report accompanied it.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was held in Hongkong on the 16th August. The proceedings, as will be seen from a report we reprint from the *Daily Press*, were purely formal.—Messrs. Forbes and Reiners were elected Directors.

A meeting of debenture-holders in the Shanghai Sailors' Home was held on the 22nd August, when the Home, as a property, was shown to be in a fairly satisfactory position. That is to say the Trustees have some Tls. 6,000 in hand, and the frontage can be sold for sufficient to pay off the outstanding debentures.—As a working institution, however, the position is much less promising, the Superintendent having been unable to pay rent for nearly twelve months, owing to the falling off in the number of inmates.—The sale of the frontage to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for Tls. 10,000 was authorised, and a Committee was formed to consult upon some plan of reorganizing the Home as a public trust.

A meeting of English members of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held yesterday afternoon, at the lower Boat-House. There were present:—Messrs. Bois, Calbeck, Cheetham, Dowdall, Hickling, C. W. Holliday, Hughes, Pinel, Such, Veitch, Westall, and Wyatt.—It was proposed by Mr. Westall, seconded by Mr. Wyatt, and carried unanimously—that the Scotch members should be challenged to row an eight oar race at the Autumn Regatta.—It was then proposed by Mr. Veitch, seconded by Mr. Bois, and carried unanimously—that Mr. Westall should be captain of the crew; and Mr. Westall accepted that post in deference to the wishes of the meeting,

on the understanding that Mr. Dowdall should undertake the coaching.

As most of our readers are no doubt aware, a project has been started lately for getting up a Steam Washing Company in Shanghai, the capital to be Tls. 6,000, in a hundred shares of Tls. 60 each. We are glad to learn that three-fourths of this sum has been subscribed; and when a few more signatures have been obtained it is, we believe, intended to call a meeting of subscribers, with a view to appoint a Committee and commence operations.—We wish Mr. Meller (who is energetically promoting the scheme) all success in his endeavours. The prospect of having one's clothes not knocked to pieces, and possibly of having one's shirts returned a little less the colour of pea-soup, is one which only those who have lately come out from home can fully realize; but which every one can imagine with pleasure.

The French Municipal Council have agreed with the English Council as to the advisability of closing pawn-shops at 10 p.m., in order to lessen the facilities to thieves for getting rid of their booty.—At a meeting on the 20th instant, the bill for Tls. 12,299 for building the Bund Bridge over the Yang-king-pang was agreed to.—A request by a company of 50 Chinese to be allotted the monopoly of the 1,500 jinricksha licenses was refused.—A letter from Mr. Cowie was read, asking the Council to cause to be removed certain houses built on the property of Mr. Baron, which, by their appearance and their state of insalubrity, tend to depreciate the neighbouring houses. The Council does not see that it can take such action; as regards the question of public health, however, it will take care that the rules are enforced.—Steps are to be taken through the Consul-General, to prevent the depredations which the Chinese are committing on the Sikaway road.—Various public works were approved, and detail business disposed of.

Proceedings have been instituted in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, on behalf of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Frolic*, against the steamer *Dragon*, which was placed under arrest by an order of the Court. We understand the necessary bail has been given, and that the *Dragon* leaves this evening for Japan and Vladivostok.

We hear the greater part of the claim for Hospital Dues, which formed one of the doubtful items in the winding-up value of the S. S. N. Co., is considered untenable at Washington. There is, however, still a question as to some of the steamers, involving about \$4,000, which remains doubtful.—The sum at first spoken of was \$21,000.

In the House of Commons on July 17th, Mr. Bourke, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in reply to Sir C. Dilke and Mr. Ashley that the appointment of a Chief Justice of China and Japan was still under consideration.

We are very glad to hear that Lord Derby has telegraphed to the British Legation at Peking, to make a strong representation to the Tsungli-yamen about the proposed closure of the Woosung Railway—which, he is reported to say, would be regarded as a retrograde and unfriendly act.—We understand that the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce also purpose

addressing the Foreign Ministers at Peking, on the subject.

Wednesday evening was all that could be desired for the full enjoyment of the performance by the Amateur Wind Instrument Society, at the Public Garden. There was a refreshing breeze, and the brightness of the moon gave the Hwangpoo a pretty appearance; the music was creditable, but the number present limited.

We publish elsewhere the principal scores made at a Rifle Competition, shot off Thursday. Sergeant Dunman, using a match Remington, won with 37 points out of a possible 40.

The racecourse was opened for training this morning.

In consequence of the promulgation of a set of prohibitory *lekin* rules by the Taotai of Wenchow, all shipments thither from Shanghai have been stopped; and the str. *Conquest* taken temporarily off the line.

—We have long since realised that the Mandarins believe commerce was created for purposes of taxation; but we have seldom seen more emphatic proof of the fact than in the two sets of rules which have lately come to our hand. Those regarding the ports of call on the Yangtze seemed especially designed to hinder trade in their neighbourhood; and those which we publish to-day, regarding the port of Wenchow, out-do all previous compositions in the audacity of their provisions and of their misrepresentations. Viewed as amongst the first fruits of the Chefoo Convention, they furnish much food for reflection; and confirm all that was said at the time in our own columns, and those of our contemporaries, as to the extreme in-judiciousness—to use no stronger word—of the so-called "*Lekin* clause" of that document. Of course, nearly every statement in these rules as to what the treaties do say, is distorted and misrepresented; but it is quite possible also to see how every sentence has been ingeniously founded on the negative recognition of *lekin* outside foreign settlements, of which Sir Thomas Wade was guilty.

We notice that the steamer *Europe* is calling at Wenchow; so that foreigners there will not be altogether without steamer accommodation, as they feared by the withdrawal of the *Conquest*.

Captain Peterson, of the China Merchants' Company steamer *Hochung*, has reported to the Harbour Authorities the position of a rock unmarked on the charts, to the eastward of Pootoo Island.

The *Loudoun Castle* arrived Wednesday from London. She passed Woosung with her cargo of new tea on the 25th of May, and arrived in London on the 2nd of July. She left again on the 18th of July; and it thus appears that she has made the round passage in ninety-six days—quick work, indeed. She has made the outward passage, including stoppages, under forty-two days. Her rival, the *Glencagles*, left London two days after her, and may be expected in a day or two.

The *Daily Press* says the following telegram, dated 18th inst., has been received by the Government from Brisbane:—"Chinese Immigration Bill, requiring a deposit of ten pounds per head on all Chinese before landing, has been passed and assented to. Quarantine regulations

connected therewith have been cancelled.—(Signed) A. E. Kennedy."

The *Bombay Gazette* states that the following telegram has been received in that town from Aden, regarding the court of inquiry as to the loss of the *Cashmere*:—"Trial finished; captain and officers acquitted of all blame."—The *Englishman* remarks thereupon "that the court of inquiry at Aden is said to have returned the same finding with regard to the loss of the *Meikong*; so it is to be presumed that some facts must have been brought forward with which the very full accounts of the passengers have not made us acquainted, or that there are circumstances of danger connected with Cape Guardafui which exonerate captains from responsibility for the loss of vessels there."

The steamer *Athol*, Captain Thomson, experienced a typhoon on the 26th ult., while on a passage from Nagasaki to this port. She behaved well, and has sustained little damage.

Our correspondent "Statistics" affirms that the yield of Indian tea is now computed at nearly 36,500,000 lbs., or two and a half millions more than the original estimate, and seven millions more than last year.

The telegrams which we reprint from the *Straits Times*, though going in a great measure over the same ground as the *Reuter's* telegrams which have previously reached us, throw more light on events, and give some fresh information.—Midhat Pasha seems to have been so far received back to favour since the fall of his rival, Redif Pasha, the Minister of War, as to have been accredited to visit Vienna and London on behalf of the Porte.—Statements of Russian atrocities in Bulgaria have been confirmed, and have been made the subject of a despatch from Lord Derby to St. Petersburg expressing apprehension of vengeance; the Porte having declared that, if such acts were persisted in, it would not be responsible if reprisals followed. This begins to throw light on the massacres reported in *Reuter's* telegram of the 15th August.—The Russians admit the defeat at Plevna; while the reported Turkish defeat at Karabunar, on the South of the Balkans, seems to have been at once retrieved.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. A. S. Harvey, late acting British Consul at Kiungchow, has been obliged to go home on sick leave.

We understand that Mr. J. Middleton, of H.M.'s Consular service, who is home on furlough, is not likely to return to China.

We hear that Lieut.-Col. William Crossman, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for War, Inspector of Submarine Defences, and Captain Samuel Anderson, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, Assistant-Inspector of Submarine Defences.

London papers state that Yakoob Beg of Kashgar has died after a short illness. Kabu Beg, his eldest son, has ascended the throne. The Chinese troops are slowly advancing into Kashgar.

Ting Jih-chang's repeated applications for leave of absence from his duties as Governor of Fokien have at length gained a favorable hearing. A decree in the

Gazette of the 13th August gives him three months' furlough.

As a specimen of what Chinese officials are capable of, we recommend the memorial from the Censor Hu Ping-cho, regarding the malfeasance of certain magistrates and underlings in Shansi. It is alleged that at the prospect of reductions and remissions in taxation being granted in view of the distress caused by famine in the province, "the magistrates of departments and districts are hastening to enforce immediate collection of the revenue with a view to falsely representing hereafter that the people are in arrears, and converting to their own use the amounts obtained." And when distributions of grain take place, it is further alleged, "the clerks and underlings take advantage of the opportunity to levy exactions, demanding future repayments at the rate of cent per cent." The famine sufferers are thus not only deterred from applying for relief, but in some cases have actually offered money to be exempted from receiving relief on such terms.—The Emperor, of course, declares all this to be very scandalous, and orders Governors and Governors-General, in the usual set terms, to make active enquiries into the circumstances; and there, we fear, it will all end.

Our TIENSIN correspondent wrote, a fortnight ago, that a smaller species of locust or grasshopper had made its appearance in many places, in numbers exceeding the large ones. These insects have been lately seen in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, flying about the rice fields as thickly as the locusts which preceded them. We presume this is the same insect which, under the name of "Grasshopper of the plains," is referred to as causing serious injury to the crops in Minnesota. This pest, says a paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been most injurious. "Hatching numerously in all the settled portions of the State, through four degrees of latitude, from Becher County to Freeborn, on the southern border, and including all west of the third tier of counties on the Iowa line. The combined efforts of farmers will, it is stated, prevent a large proportion of the loss. "Hopper-doers" destroyed at the rate of five bushels of grasshoppers daily in sections of the greatest abundance. A heavy destruction of wheat by grasshoppers has occurred in Texas in certain localities."

Later JAPAN papers confirm the report which was current when the last mail left, that Nubeoka, the last stronghold of the Satsuma insurgents, had been taken by the Imperialists. A considerable number of the former seem to have surrendered; but Saigo, with a small body of men, broke through the assailants' line, and got off. However, there seems no doubt that his power is now thoroughly broken.

From our meteorological register it appears that NAGASAKI experienced a storm on Sunday. At 4 a.m. on that day the barometer registered 29.49. The storm came from the N.N.E., and gradually increased in force till 10 a.m.; at 9.30 a.m. the barometer was at the lowest point, 28.90, or with reduction for temperature 28.78. The storm, which was evidently the outskirts of a typhoon, ceased at 3 p.m.

Editorial Selections.

LEGAL CONSULS.

We took occasion last week to enter a protest against the amalgamation of the offices of Consul and Judge at Shanghai, which is believed to be in contemplation at the English Foreign Office. That there are grounds for reducing the present staff of the Supreme Court, may be admitted. The legal business now devolving upon it is very much less than it was for the first few years after its organisation; and if economy be the object, we admit that economy may be effected. But economy is quite another thing from abolition, and we cannot express too strongly our hope that the English Government will be better advised than to carry out the scheme which is understood to be before it. The idea is believed to have emanated from Sir Thomas Wade, or at any rate to find in him a warm supporter, while the voices of Sir Edmund Hornby and Sir Julian Pauncefoote are understood to be raised in energetic and hitherto effectual protest. It is not difficult to understand that a diplomatist should wish to control an office whose functions sometimes clash inconveniently with diplomacy. But for that very reason the instinct of most Englishmen will be to preserve the distinction. The inconvenience which arose in the *Ocean* case, where the Chinese demurred to the authority of the Supreme Court—pleading the clauses of the treaty which appoint Consular tribunals to decide questions between Foreigners and Chinese—cannot recur, as a phrase recognising the Supreme Court finds place in the Chefoo Convention. The case may, therefore, be discussed simply upon its merits; and we confess that, that difficulty being obviated, we see no remaining argument of sufficient weight to stand for a moment against the very strong objections that occur to us.

In the first place, the amalgamation of the offices in the hands of one individual will be to over-work the Consul. And that difficulty cannot be met, even by increasing the Consular staff. There is work to which a Consul must personally attend, and the time of the Shanghai Consul, within whose jurisdiction the port of Chinkeang is also placed, is quite sufficiently occupied. To throw upon the same man the duties of a Judge would be simply to overweight him, and lead to the inefficient performance of some of his duties. But perhaps a greater danger to the interests of the public lies in the probable appointment from Home of some briefless barrister ignorant of Chinese ways and customs, and who would have to go through years of training before he would discover the idiosyncrasies against which men who have been trained up in China have learned more or less to be on their guard. There would be danger of

such a man succumbing to the plausible representations which Taotais are occasionally given to make, on questions of law and equity which English customs jealously claim to have decided by the test of evidence, and not by the influences of diplomacy. A barrister who could make his way at home would scarcely accept the post. Yet it would take a man of first-class ability and firm character and clear perception to discharge efficiently two offices always incongruous, and especially so in a country like China. If, however, the abolition of the Supreme Court be resolved on, there is still a way of arranging the matter without the pluralism against which we protest. Let the British Consul at Shanghai be made a Consul-General, as he should have been years ago, and another official with the title of Legal Consul be appointed to attend to the law duties which now devolve upon the Judge. Of course it may be said that Consuls discharge the functions both of Consul and Judge at the outports, and that there is no reason why they should not do so equally well at Shanghai. But there are two reasons. In the first place the questions of all kinds, and especially the judicial ones, which arise at the small ports, are less frequent and generally less important than those at Shanghai. In the second place the men at the outports are trained consuls; and, if it is a question between the two, we would much rather see a trained consul than a barrister placed in charge of the two offices. The former would be much less likely to make a mess of the legal business, than the latter would of the political, in such a country as China.

THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.

THE news that the civil war in Japan is near its end will be read with universal satisfaction. However much we may doubt the wisdom of the extreme haste to progress which has excited the wonder of onlookers, everyone sympathises with the feeling which has prompted the effort, and has regretted to see the action of the Government and the prosperity of the country hindered by the rebellion which is now drawing to a close. Of what the end must be, if the movement were confined to the Satsuma clan, there could scarcely be a doubt from the commencement. However numerous and powerful, one clan could not hold out alone against the whole force of the Government. Personal bravery—and Satsuma was admittedly pre-eminent in this respect among a brave people—could not altogether compensate for numerical deficiency; and unless General Saigo found allies in the neighbouring provinces, his defeat could only be a question of weeks or months. At one time, the risk that the movement would spread seemed imminent, but the sympathy which was undoubtedly felt among some classes for the insurgents

never took an active shape, and we are now told that they have been driven into their last stronghold, and that the final battle is imminent, if it has not been already fought. Let us hope that the same leniency will be shown by the Government in its victory, that was exhibited towards the Tokugawa clan and its allies at the close of the struggle which, some ten years ago, resulted in the overthrow of the Tycoon.

However regrettable may be the spectacle of a people wasting in civil war energy and treasure so much needed to promote the common welfare, the recent struggle may be taken to have been an almost inevitable incident in the course of change which Japan is now undergoing. Some outbreak of conservative hostility to that change was certain to occur; and although Satsuma took the lead in the reform which abolished the Tycoonate and restored real power to the hands of the Mikado, it has shown little sympathy with the haste to adopt foreign customs that has distinguished the policy of the Tycoon's successors in power. It is not necessary to enquire what was the precise cause of the outbreak. There is always some especial straw which causes the impending crash, and very likely the question of samurai pensions was the firebrand in the present instance. If it had not been that, however, it would have been something else. It was not in the nature of things that the sweeping changes which are in progress should be carried out without some collision between the old and the new forces. Happy will it be for the country if this is the last outbreak of the kind. Apart from the local distress and individual misery which the contest will entail, Japan can ill-afford the cost at which victory has been gained. At a time when her finances have been strained to meet the cost of recent innovations, and the people are uneasy under a new system of taxation which presses more heavily in some quarters than the old, she can ill afford to throw away additional millions in suppressing internal disorder. The money has been readily forthcoming,—in a great measure probably through the extraordinary facilities which the Government enjoys for creating paper money, Japan being one country in the world where the people prefer *assignats* to hard coin. But this very facility involves a serious danger, if the Government should be gradually led to take advantage of it. It was rumoured quite recently, that an additional issue of £8,000,000 of paper money was contemplated; and it is difficult to see from what other source the £5,000,000 which the Satsuma rebellion is said to have already cost, can be met. The Government can hardly have that surplus, and the foreign loan which is hinted at has at any rate not yet been negotiated. It has been declared that the new paper is intended only to replace a portion of the old which is getting worn out.

We are glad to accept the explanation; but the fact remains that a great outlay has been incurred at a time when the people are said to be impoverished and uneasy under a taxation they complain of as excessive. And it is conceivable, from this point of view, that the inconvenience caused by the Satsuma rebellion may last long beyond the time of its suppression. It may in fact be questioned whether it would not have been cheaper, on the whole, to have paid the Samurai what they wanted.

CHINESE INTEREST IN THE TURKISH WAR.

THERE can be no doubt that the Chinese view with the most intense interest the struggle now going on in Europe and Asia between their dreaded neighbour and the Turks. They are informed of all the incidents of the two campaigns, and they watch the news which the telegrams bring with keen anxiety. The foreigner who will talk to them on the all-absorbing subject is always popular, and they display the most lively and vivid curiosity when the great struggle assumes any new phase. As we might expect, the victories of the Turks afford them the keenest satisfaction. Up to a recent date, in spite of some bluster and bravado, there was no doubt that the Chinese feared the Western nations, and they are quite wise enough to know that it would be extreme folly to take any step which would provoke an attack upon them by any of the half-dozen great European Powers; but the Chinaman now watches events and reads the signs of the times, and scans the political situation with attentive eyes. He is perfectly well aware how the powerful European nations are holding each other in check, and he watches the great chess-board with a strong impression that at no distant date he may find himself with a very considerable interest in the result of the game. He has estimated the strength, size, population, revenue, and resources of the Turkish Empire, and the conclusion is gradually presenting itself to him that if Turkey can make so bold a resistance to the aggressions of the vast and ambitious Despotism, the Middle Kingdom with her four hundred millions of people need not feel any great alarm. As telegram after telegram comes in, announcing now "that Dervish Pasha has carried the advanced Russian positions at Batoum;" again, "that the Russians are repulsed on the Osman Bazar road;" later, "that Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Elena, north of the Balkans;" and later yet, "that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has defeated the Russians with vast loss;" the spirits of the Chinaman rise, and he looks forward with a confidence not altogether ill-placed towards his own future chances, if the clash with the Giant should come.

For our own part, though thoroughly understanding the feelings of the native,

and seeing nothing discreditable in them, we cannot forget that between the Turk and the Chinese there is a wide difference. The Turk has doubtless many faults, but he is "a man of war from his youth." Each scimitar is wielded by a combatant who feels as strongly as if the whole fight rested on him. And this is a matter of the first importance. An intelligent Neapolitan gentleman remarked during the Crimean War, when he saw a Russian and an English regiment drawn up together in the same square:—"See, there is but one face in that whole regiment; while in that (pointing to the English) every soldier has a face of his own." If this observation has any truth in it when applied to the contrast between the Englishman and the Russian, it has far greater force when applied to the difference between the Turk and the Chinese. The courage of an army is the sum total of the courage which the individual soldiers bring with them to it, rather than of that which they derive from it. Now it is idle to say that from their traditions or *esprit de corps* the Chinese would derive anything. Comparatively to European troops, the "ever victorious army" was a mere mob of coolies. The spirit and genius of the nation are utterly averse to war or warlike fame. The name of a soldier is not, as it is in Turkey, a name of credit and honour; it is a term of contempt. According to the old and well worn proverb, "any iron will make a nail and any fellow a soldier." The commercial instincts of the people are developed, as we know to our cost, to an extraordinary degree. The Chinaman chaffering, the Chinaman calculating the rate of exchange, the Chinaman trying to get a candareen more for his goods, is a happy, an efficient, an unsurpassable creature; but the glories of war have no attraction for him. Though some of the stories about the helplessness of the Chinese soldiers during the Taiping rebellion are probably ingenious and somewhat malicious inventions, there is no doubt that the show by the Imperial armies was far from good. Of course, in a war with any European Power to-day, things would be altered. The Chinese would have better leaders, and very tolerable equipments. They would be able to command iron-clads and the guns of Krupp, and they have vast masses of men. Still, though the news from Bulgaria and Armenia proves that an Oriental Power can even in these days give a European Power much trouble, the fact stated above remains, that all Orientals are not alike. The Chinese must not imagine that they would find their task an easy one, because the Russians have discovered that the conquest of Turkey is not a mere walk over, and that the expulsion of the Mohammedans bag and baggage from Europe is a heavier task than Mr. Gladstone professed to expect.

OLIVE'S DESIGNS ON CHINA.

ON the twenty-third of June, seventeen hundred and fifty seven, Robert Olive won the battle of Plassey. The forces under his command amounted to three thousand two hundred, not more than nine hundred of whom were Europeans, and his artillery consisted of eight six-pounders and two howitzers. Suraja Dowlah brought against him fifty thousand foot, eighteen thousand horse, and fifty pieces of cannon. The victory was the first and perhaps the most astounding event in that long chapter of marvels, the English conquest of India. After such a triumph everything seemed possible to the audacious genius of the young commander. For we must remember that Olive was only thirty-two when he achieved this signal, and in many ways unprecedented, success. It is not to be wondered at that all things seemed possible to a man who had struck so decisive a stroke; and, accordingly, the year after Plassey, Olive wrote to the Government and proposed to conquer China if Parliament would give him fifteen thousand men.

This fact, which has not, so far as we are aware, been laid much stress upon, appears to us worth recollecting. For, though we may not go so far as Pitt, and describe Olive as "a heaven-born general," he was undoubtedly a man of marvellous military genius; and if any European could have conquered China, Olive would have been that man. He would have found a ruler of mark upon the Dragon Throne. The great Keenlung's long reign of sixty years comprised the period of Olive's glorious career, and had the British Government listened to the proposition of the Indian general, the expedition would have been undertaken against China at her best. Of course, she was not free from internal troubles. There were many and sanguinary wars going on upon the western frontiers. The Emperor was ruthless in the vengeance he took against all who opposed him, and we should have witnessed atrocities to prisoners, in Olive's China campaign, similar to those which had caused the terrible retribution of Plassey; but though the conquest might have cost more men and more money than Olive calculated would be necessary, it would have been certain to have been achieved in the end.

Would it have been for the good of the two nations, or would it have been good for England and bad for China, or *vice versa*? Men will be disposed to answer these questions in different ways, and their replies will be modified largely by the spirit prevalent at the time amongst those political writers who deal with political matters in a philosophical spirit. If the spirit of Mr. J. Stuart Mill is in the ascendant, the project will be denounced as profoundly immoral. No title of obloquy will be too bad for the man who hinted at an act of aggression so monstrous and so unjust. He will be branded as a desperado, a filibuster, a ruffian worthy to

rank with the great criminals of history. But if the spirit which worships force happens to be uppermost, the proposal will be viewed in quite a different light. Twenty years ago the commentary in a respectable English magazine was rather favourable than otherwise. "I have no doubt," says the writer, "that so great a man knew well that he was able, humanly speaking, to accomplish what he proposed; and if his proposal had been accepted, what a mass of misery might have been prevented by China and India being united under one great Christian government. The fanatical spirit of the present rebels against the Imperial Government would now be turned with fatal effect against any foreign interference of a hostile nature; and nothing now remains for England, in her intercourse with China, but the most cautious, pacific, and prudent policy." It is curious to note in this sentence the traces of the old Adam of aggression, and we are compelled to admit that, though in all likelihood the conduct of Clive would have been unscrupulous and high-handed in the extreme, on the principle of "the greatest happiness to the greatest number" it would have been well for China to have been conquered by the Indian general. The terrific massacres of Commissioner Yeh, and the hideous loss of life during the Taiping rebellion would have been saved; and far better provision would have been made to meet the many years of famine than have been possible under the existing order of things. But we have already assumed Imperial responsibilities which tax our powers to the uttermost, and it is, perhaps, better as it is.

ABSENCE OF HISTORICAL REMAINS IN CHINA.

We often wonder at the complete decay which has befallen many cities noted in the history of the world, which have left no visible trace of their former greatness; and in no country is this want of permanence more marked than in China. It may seem strange that a country which pretends to an antiquity older than that of Greece or Rome, should show so few visible signs of its past; yet it is nevertheless the fact that we may traverse the empire from end to end, and scarcely meet with a monument ranging beyond the time of the Ming dynasty, which reigned from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. In this respect Europe, whose present civilisation is of far more modern origin than that of China, offers a marked contrast; and one of the features of England which seems not to have failed to strike the Chinese envoys is the permanence of its monuments, wherein may be read, by the most ignorant, a living record of the history and the changes of the past. Few countries possess so perfect an epitome of the past as is contained in Westminster Abbey. Yet, more or less, each European nation preserves with jealousy its national

monuments. St. Stephens at Vienna, or St. Sebalds at Nuremberg carry us back to a still living past; past in years indeed, but still alive in the customs and institutions of the present. In China, however, there is no such visible link between the present and the past. Doubtless, the principal reason of this great contrast is the greater permanence of European than Chinese civilisation. While Europe has displayed the spectacle of nations warring against one another for hundreds of years, it has amidst this turmoil preserved its national life and its national monuments. Its wars have been strifes of armies in the field, not massacres of defenceless inhabitants; and while they have been accompanied by much misery and destruction of life, they have yet been effective in keeping alive the energies of the people, and, contradictory as the terms may appear, have preserved a chivalric spirit amongst the natives of the West which is utterly wanting in the Far East. In China, instead of wars, we read of massacres. The slaughter of women and children is one of the ordinary sequences of victory, and not content with this the conquering party, as an equal matter of course, sets itself to destroy all vestiges of the past. Nor are such events confined to stirring times like the rise of a new dynasty. Within the residence of many foreigners still in China, the Empire has been devastated from end to end; in some cases more than once; and this we have good reason to believe represents the ordinary condition of affairs. We have been taught to look upon China as a country of abiding civilisation, where peace had prevailed for thousands of years, and where the requirements of moral philosophy have penetrated through all ranks, from the highest to the lowest. Europe, on the contrary, we were told was ruined with war and revolutions. In the Far East we had permanency of rule and happiness amongst the peoples; in the West everlasting wars devastated the populations, and permanence of institutions was a thing which did not exist. Curiously the very opposite would have been nearer the truth. Europe is the country where we have to look for permanence; the impassable East is but a thing of yesterday. Since the days of Attila, the *Flagellum Dei*, as he loved to call himself in accordance with the flattering speech of a silly monk, no such devastating curse has passed over Europe as the Taiping Rebellion in China and the equally savage measures used in its suppression by the present Government. In the thirteenth century, the Mongols did, indeed, advance into Eastern Europe, and even penetrated to Hungary; but fortunately their strength became exhausted, and the West was spared the destruction which at one time seriously threatened it. In China, such events have been normal. At no period of its modern history have more than a

few generations passed without some savage outburst, and a final reassertion of authority by acts almost as barbarous as those by which it was temporarily extinguished. The barbarities committed at Tali-fu, and still later at Urumtsi, are fresh in the memory of our readers; and Yunnan and Shensi have within the last few years become depopulated through the means adopted by the Government to restore its officers. In fact, the occurrence of a Westminster Abbey in China would be an impossibility; and we may learn from its presence in England how much more stable, and how much more conducive to the happiness of the people is the civilisation, restless as it seems, of the West, when compared with the degenerate and impassive culture of China.

Outports.

NEWCHOWANG.

I am happy to say that the cholera has now almost disappeared. A few cases occur occasionally, and they may invariably be traced to a hearty meal of water-melons, cucumbers, raw tomatoes, or (and this seems to be the principal source of contagion, although unhealthy fruit and raw vegetables are perhaps an original cause) the non-removal of choleraic refuse. Two cases of death have occurred with natives in foreign service, but several cures have been effected with castor oil and rhubarb at once administered, and followed by a good dose of chlorodyne—warmth to the feet, and stomach, by means of hot water bottles or bricks. In 1862, hundreds of natives were cured with liberal doses of brandy and cayenne pepper. For a wonder every vessel in port is English:—*Yarmouth*, British schooner; *Flodden*, British barque; *Sudatow*, British steamship; *Flying Scud*, British schooner; *Louise*, British schooner; and *Adela*, British barque (wreck). The *Mayyuen*, China gunboat, is the only other nationality.

23rd August.

WENCHOW.

Trade here received a rude shock the other day by reason of the high *lekin* tariff which was suddenly sprung on us. A set of "rules," ludicrous in the extreme, accompanied the table of rates; and in it all the clauses in the Treaty alluding to the Customs were twisted round and made to bear on the subject of proclamation. For instance, one rule stated that by Treaty (sic) foreigners as well as natives were subject to *lekin*. Again, another notified that twice a month the *lekin* officers would inspect foreign godowns, "and by checking the contents with the Customs statement the difference would show what goods ought to have paid *lekin*," &c., &c. This was stated to be an exact copy of the regulations in force at Ningpo. Extraordinary precautions were taken at first to prevent the circulating documents, containing the rules, falling into foreign hands; but in spite of all it was not long before our authorities were in possession of them. The Chinese immediately combined to resist the extortion, with the result of quite stagnating trade. Orders were sent to Shanghai to stop shipments. This last has had the effect of depriving us of our usual and solitary steamer. The native merchants further threatened to close their places, and in the end so intimidated the Taotai that the proclamations were withdrawn and modifications promised. The merchants are not quite satisfied yet; but in escaping this Seylla I fear foreigners

are threatened with a Charybdis. The "Ningpo lekin guild" have, of course, suffered severely by the opening of this port, and they are afraid that they may not realise even the comparatively small amount they pay for farming the tax.

They are, therefore, making great efforts to persuade one or two of the leading merchants here to join them in farming the lekin at Wenchow. Now it will be remembered that at Ningpo they were quietly allowed to do this. They acquired the right to levy for a comparatively small payment, and forming a guild of all the native importers, the amount was readily made up by the imposition of a very low rate.

But the moment an unhappy foreigner dared to import a bale, he was taxed by these conspirators to the full theoretical amount, and not one step could his goods go until this was paid. This cannot be! will exclaim those learned in treaty rights; but, alas, it is too true, as many a man reduced from comparative affluence to the verge of ruin can testify. Strange to say, also, so great was the lethargy exhibited at the outset by those deeply concerned, that no struggle was made, not even an official protest filed. When too late, and the daring fraud had got a firm footing, there arose lamentations and whines; but even then, when urged to make an effort, the reply came soggily but decidedly: "No, the trade has passed into native hands, their guild is too strong, it is not worth while trying now." Well! this is what the Ningpo men (and, it is said, at the head, the lekin official himself one of them) are trying to effect here. Thanks to unusually favourable circumstances, peculiar experience, and much energetic ability, sanguine hopes are entertained that the schemers will be foiled and our port, (hitherto week by week showing fairer commercial prospects), saved from the utter ruin our crafty neighbours intended for it and us.

It is freely circulated as an inducement (of course amongst natives) that by this means the foreigner will be driven out; and Ningpo is brought forward as the all-convincing proof.

For the first time in our experience, Britishers have now to place all their hopes in interference foreign to their Government, and many longing eyes are cast towards the German and other Ministers who are said to be so strenuously fighting to neutralise the retrograde and disgracefully disastrous effects of the boasted Chefoo Convention.

The above is all the "news" our port affords at present, beyond the fact of our being stricken with rage and disappointment at the withdrawal of the *Conquest*, owing to lekin misdoings. Oh Sir Thomas! Sir Thomas! if we could only see how far the bad effects of our impetuosity and obtruseness may penetrate, how even comparatively minor concerns are disastrously affected, what care we would take and what foolish acts would we be saved from!!

SPES.

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* of the 23rd August contains little news of interest.—There has been an unusual amount of sickness in the city and suburbs; but there is no foundation, we are glad to add, for the report that Asiatic cholera has appeared. The prevailing malady is common to the season, and is mainly induced by a too free indulgence in unripe fruit, putrid fish, and other delicacies to which the native populace are notoriously partial.—Something like a general fast, humiliation, and prayer has been ordered by the native authorities, to commence on the 23rd, and to continue for three days, during which period the people are supposed to adhere to a strict vegetarian diet.—During the late outbreak of cholera on board the

Customs cruiser *Fei Hoo*, one of the crew was, the *Herald* understands, saved while in a dying state, by the novel experiment of placing him between the heated boilers of that vessel. This extemporised Turkish bath completely cured the patient.—The s.s. *Fu-yew*, belonging to the C.M.S.N. Co., arrived on the 22nd, with a cargo of rice from Chinkiang. She was brought in by Captain Wilson (chief officer of the *Hankwang*) her regular commander—Captain Croad—having sustained rather serious injury during the late gale.—The semi-religious fête at the Canton Temple commenced on Monday, and terminated on the 23rd. As compared with former displays the decorations and trophies showed a great falling off, and there were scarcely any of the bronzes, porcelain, and curios that attracted so much attention last year. The *Herald* believes that the authorities have, in view of the prevailing distress, forbidden any extravagant outlay in connection with this and similar celebrations; but if such were not the case it could quite comprehend the reluctance of the Canton Guild to make an unnecessary flourish of its wealth. It would be highly imprudent to cut a figure in these days of forced contributions.—The exact height of the Kushan temple has been ascertained to be 1,662 feet.

The following commercial items are also taken from the *Herald*:—A slight falling off in purchases of Congou may be noted, though prices—about on a par with last week's quotations—are still from Tls. 1½ to 2 per picul above current values at the lowest point this season. While the home demand would seem to favor importations of a higher grade,—of which this market is all but bare—recent operations for England show a more decided comparative advance in value of common to inferior flavory kinds. Souchongs have sold more freely at rates somewhat in favor of buyers. Tea Export, to Great Britain, 31,178,294 lbs.; to Australia, 10,799,730 lbs.

Opium.—Market steady, with limited demand.—Lead moderate enquiry. Hongkong quotation \$7.25.

Freight.—To London, per steamer, £3 a £3.10. Vessels Loading.—For London, s.s. *Mikado* (under despatch) and *Killarney*. For Australia, *Maid of Judah*. For Cape Town, *Crested Wave*. Vessels expected to load.—For London, s.s. *Benedi*, *Nestor*, and *Atiol*. For New York, s.s. *Glenroy*. For Australia, *Kate Conley*, *Spinaway*, and *Alice Mary*.

AMOY.

Writing on the 14th Aug, a correspondent says:—The cholera seems to be dying out. While it lasted it was very severe and of the most virulent form (cholera sicca.) During July four Europeans and five Japanese and Malays died. Of the Europeans two were residents and two sailors. The death-rate amongst the Chinese is variously estimated at from 30 to 200 per diem, but it is generally considered that the true average was about 70 to 80.

From the 5th to the 8th inst., we had a very strong N.E. gale with a steadily falling glass. All the ships and steamers on this coast ran into the nearest place of shelter, and business was at a standstill for three days.

The cholera, which has been raging here in a fearful manner during the last two months, is almost abated. The number of deaths from the epidemic, according to official reports, since 10th July to 8th August was 685, 189 of the number being females. These figures probably do not represent more than half of the deaths that have actually occurred from the disease, being based upon information received through Chinese tepaos or policemen, who are generally too lazy to find out correctly how many people have died in their districts during the day or night. It is

believed by the Chinese that these deaths are caused by evil spirits of the departed. This opinion is confirmed in the minds of the people by the simultaneous departure of the epidemic from this port to Ohangchow-foo, and the arrival here of a great medicine joss in the custody of a number of priests and doctors from Foochow, all at the expense of the provincial government. The idea is that the presence of the good joss, who is now being carried through the streets of the city by large processions of people with beatings of gongs and blowing of trumpets, frightens away the evil spirits that are doing the mischief. This procession is under the patronage of all high officers of the Chinese Government and all classes of the people.

A fire of rather serious proportions took place in this port on the 3rd inst. It broke out about six o'clock in the evening in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Brown and Co. on the Amoy side of the harbour, and raged for several hours until the place was completely gutted. Part of the house was occupied by a foreigner and his family, and they only escaped with their lives, their clothes and furniture being all lost. Owing to there being a good supply of water, and to the vigorous efforts made to confine the fire to the building in which it originated, it was prevented from spreading further. A party of sailors from the steamship *Glenorchy* came ashore and worked with a will to suppress the fire. They pulled down an adjoining house, and thus prevented the flames from reaching Messrs. Johnston & Co.'s premises. Other houses and godowns seemed at one time in imminent peril, but fortunately they were preserved. As a matter of course, great excitement prevailed, and the streets were crowded with coolies engaged in removing goods from the adjacent godowns. Little damage was done to these, however, and no lives were lost. The origin of the fire is not known.—*Daily Press*.

16th Aug.

SWATOW.

The anticipated blow (which I mentioned in my last) has not taken place. The weather kept looking very threatening till Thursday morning, when it began to clear up, with a rising barometer. The steamer *Hailoong* left at daylight that day, followed by the steamer *Namoa* later on in the day. It was really a great sell after anxiously waiting for it for two or three days; but, for a change, we had a tremendous thunderstorm, the day before yesterday. So far, I have only heard of one disaster attending it, and this happened in the middle of the town, the Chinese version of the story being that they saw the lightning rise out of a well with a tremendous crash and strike their house, damaging a part of the roof, but fortunately doing no other damage either to life or property, beyond scaring four of the inmates till they fainted.—*Daily Press*.

15th Aug.

HONGKONG.

The meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was held on the 16th August. The report and accounts (as printed in the *Herald* of the 24th ulto.) were passed. Messrs. Forbes and Reiners were elected Directors.—The recent bad weather has evidently been widely extensive.—The *Daily Press* says the *Washi* experienced a severe typhoon during her voyage up from Haiphong. The gale commenced to blow on the evening of the 10th, and lasted until the evening of the following day. The barometer fell to 29.8 during the storm. The *Washi* lost all her boats during the typhoon, the decks were swept of everything movable, and the vessel was obliged to put back to Haiphong under sail to obtain fresh boats and repair

her engines.—Captain Ducat of H.M. 28th Regiment has taken over the acting superintendency of the Victoria Gaol.

As might naturally have been expected from the impolitic action of Mr. Hennessy, crime in Hongkong seems to be on the increase; and grave apprehensions are felt that matters will become worse under his regime. Two particularly daring cases of robbery have occurred lately. In the first case, the captain of the Spanish steamer *Leyte* had his pocket-book, containing over \$1,100, suddenly snatched from his pocket, in broad daylight, in the public street, as he was getting into a chair. The fellow who committed the act was followed and arrested, but before this was accomplished he had thrown the money to a companion, who made off with the booty. It is to the credit of the Police that within two or three hours they succeeded in arresting this man also, and recovering all the money except about \$20. The second case was an equally barefaced and daring robbery of a watch and chain from the person. Here, again, within a few hours the missing property was restored to the owner, and the offender apprehended.—The *Daily Press* remarks that these two cases, following so quickly one on the other, and other similar ones that have occurred lately, serve to show that the gaol has lost much of its terror for evildoers. The punishment of flogging—the grand deterrent amongst a criminal population to whom imprisonment is no hardship—having apparently been suspended by His Excellency the Governor, the more daring spirits will now be sure to strike at higher game. There is practically little check upon these characters save by corporal punishment, which they really dread; and that being removed they are unrestrained by fear of mere hard labour.—The Governor appears to stand alone in his idiosyncrasy. When passing sentence on the prisoner Leong Akum, at the Criminal Sessions last week, it was evident that the Chief-Justice would fain have added a dose of the lash to the seven years' penal servitude he awarded to the scoundrel before him. He told the prisoner that there was no "infamous punishment which could be devised" that he ought not to suffer. Had the case occurred during Sir Arthur Kennedy's administration, there is little doubt the fellow would have been condemned to receive a flogging in addition to his term of imprisonment, whatever that might have been. He undoubtedly richly deserved it, and it would have been most suitably awarded. But His Excellency the Governor, unfortunately for the Colony, thinks differently from all his predecessors, and the Chief Justice, having had one sentence of the kind reversed, naturally abstained from ordering the lash in this instance.—A private letter from Hongkong comments in stronger language than we care to print upon the drift of Mr. Hennessy's proceedings, and adds "Before he came, the colony was in a tolerably settled and safe state. Now, however, the case is sadly altered, for it is becoming dangerous to be in a solitary place alone or to be out after sundown. The prisoners in the jail do, to a very great extent, what they please. The Visiting Justices of the Peace in several cases have ordered refractories to be flogged as the only known method of subduing them, but Mr. Hennessy in the tenderness of his heart will not permit such a thing, nor will he allow anyone to be dealt with in that way even if sentenced by the Chief Justice, no matter how serious or violent the crime may have been."

An address has been presented to Mr. Romano by a number of the Portuguese community, expressing surprise and regret at his supersession in the Consulate. The circumstances of Mr. Barretto's appointment in his stead were explained a week or two ago.—The U.S. man-of-war *Ranger* had arrived en route for Japan.

CANTON.

We have again experienced some heavy rains during the past few days, with the result that some of the lower parts of the city have been inundated, causing great discomfort and some loss to the inhabitants.

The Wei-yuen in the Sze Woo district *lekin* station, who a short time back in a dispute with a timber merchant pushed him into the water, causing his death, has been degraded on the representations of the Viceroy to the Government at Peking. It will be remembered that the quarrel arose out of an attempt by the Wei-yuen to "squeeze" the unfortunate merchant, who had the temerity to resist, whereupon the irate official gave him a push that sent him into the water by which he was almost instantly carried away, the current being very strong.

As I mentioned in a former communication, a band of robbers, some two or three thousand strong, had collected in the hilly country between Ying Tak and Ching Yuen districts. This banditti looked so formidable that the local officials sent down to Canton for assistance to disperse them. The Governor accordingly despatched an officer with a party of soldiers as a reinforcement to the local force. They have since, I am informed, succeeded in scattering the robbers and have captured one of the ring-leaders and several of his men, who have been sent down here for trial and punishment. It is doubtful, however, whether the band has been effectually dispersed.

18th Aug.

MACAO.

There is little news stirring in the Holy City, and the changeableness of the weather is the leading topic of conversation among the community. The Chinese here have for some time expected a typhoon, and still believe we shall have one shortly. The barometer has certainly touched a low point once or twice, and we have been favoured with torrents of rain, but I do not think we shall have a typhoon, at present, at all events.

His Excellency the Governor here has published new rules for *fantan* in the gambling houses. On Saturday the lease of the gambling farm was put up for sale again, but no satisfactory offer was made. This is owing, I believe, to the new rules being stricter and the licenses to the different houses having being raised. The first-class houses will in future have to pay \$1,500, the second-class \$700, and the third-class \$200 per month, and put down the dollars beforehand. Tenders are consequently rather slow in coming forward.

I am told that some of the merchants of this port are intending to purchase a barque to run from here to Timor and outports. I do not know what the prospects of trade between the two colonies may be, but they ought certainly to be good enough to support such an exceedingly modest speculation. Commercially, things are about as quiet here as they can be.—*Daily Press*.

20th Aug.

HAKODATE.

From a private letter from Hakodate, dated the 14th August, the *Japan Herald* learns that H.M.S. *Audacious* arrived at that port from Vladivostok on the 5th August. The Admiral and the officers of the *Audacious* were, while at Vladivostok, refused admittance into the Russian defences there. The harbour is said to be planted with torpedoes, thus confirming the news received by one of the Shanghai papers. H.M.S. *Lily* was daily expected with mails for the flagship, after delivery of which she would probably leave for Yokohama. The *Audacious* will leave for Nagasaki about the first week in September.

NAGASAKI.

The feast of lanterns was held in Nagasaki on the night of the 23rd, and was kept up with unflagging zeal until three o'clock on the following morning. The scene was picturesque as usual, nor does the number of boats seem to have been at all less.—The *Rising Sun* says a small panic existed in the town and suburbs on Sunday last, owing to reports of a large body of insurgents having left Higo in boats with the probable intent of visiting Nagasaki—in the search for change of air. At all hours of the day and night might be seen orderlies trotting about the settlement to Namenohira; and squads of soldiers were patrolling the streets. Towards evening the bridges over the Sagaramatsu creek were guarded by two policemen, each armed with a rifle, and about the Bund were files of soldiers; one of each was thoughtfully provided with a lantern to enable him to discover "who's who" in the event of meeting doubtful customers. In the town were also files of armed soldiers, and the policemen were, it is said, armed with swords.—Nothing further, however, appears to have happened.—H.M.S. *Sylvia* left on the 22nd for Yokohama, where she will go into dock, as during her recent surveying cruises she has more than once got on the rocks in the previously unexplored regions where she has lately been busily at work. H. I. R. M. S. *Sobol* arrived on the 21st, and will proceed to Vladivostok very shortly. U.S.S. *Kearsarge* arrived on the 22nd, and after taking in stores will leave for Boston by the route mentioned in our last. She reports delightful weather from Hongkong, but her passage to that port involved the loss of two boats and other damage. U.S.S. *Monocacy* will remain for about another week. H.M.S. *Lily* is daily expected, and the *Kestrel* left yesterday with mails for the Admiral at Hakodate.—A stabbing affray occurred at the Albion Inn a few days ago, in which a sailor of the U.S.S. *Monocacy* was wounded in the back by a sailor from the German barque *Helene*. Fortunately no serious results are apprehended, but the house is acquiring for itself a very bad name.—About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday last, considerable excitement was caused by the water in the harbour being influenced, apparently by a tidal wave, or some such phenomenon. At about 4.45 the water in the creek at Sagaramatsu was observed to be ebbing with much more rapidity than is ever met with here, and very shortly afterwards it commenced running in again, and in a very short time the tide was entering the creek with sluicelike rapidity, carrying with it sampans and dambies, which were evidently unaccustomed to such tidal activity. In the harbour the various ships at anchor were rapidly swinging about in different directions, as the forces of the tide caught them. The tide continued to ebb and flow at periods of from 15 to 30 minutes, more or less until seven o'clock. The natives predicted a typhoon as the result of this freak of nature, but beyond a few heavy showers of rain the night passed over quietly.

HIGO.

As usual the chief local news from Kobe is of sport. A handicap swimming race of 220 yards came off on the 18th, and resulted in a dead-heat between Walsh and Page.—A canoe race, all sailing, took place on the 15th, and was won by Mr. Low.—The *Sinagaewa Maru* arrived on Thursday morning from Hosojima with a number of wounded. Amongst the passengers were General Saigo and his staff, who landed at 3 a.m., and went up to Osaka the same day.—The *Higo News* remarks, as an instance of a great judicial reform that has been lately introduced, that about a year ago a man who

lived just below Sannomiya Station suspecting the fidelity of his wife, made a visit to a house in the village just above the old racecourse, and brutally murdered a man he found there. The *News* has just heard that the murderer was beheaded in the jail on Thursday morning, and it may be worth while to note that the sentence was carried out in accordance with the new law, that is, on the strength of the evidence only, the prisoner refusing to confess his guilt.

YOKOHAMA.

The U.S. sloop *Alert* arrived on the 15th August. She left Nagasaki on the 10th with orders to proceed to the scene of the wreck of the American three-masted schooner *Roring Sailor*, and to render all possible assistance. On arriving, boats were sent from the *Alert* to survey the state of the wreck, which, on examination, was found to be broken in half, the after part being under water and swaying from side to side with the action of the waves, while the fore part was firmly fixed between rocks, the fore-castle being out of the water. Captain Bryant had left his steward with a letter for the *Alert* requesting that his anchors and chains might be saved; owing, however, to the heavy swell rolling in this was impracticable. The *Alert* has since paid another visit, and brought back a quantity of spars, chains, gear, &c., belonging to the wrecked ship.—The German frigate *Elizabeth* returned from Kamaishi harbour the same morning. She went north, says the *Herald*, on the evening of the 3rd instant to search for Dr. Hermannauz, a tourist, who has been travelling in the interior, and falling ill, sought refuge in the hospital at Morioka, where he was kindly treated by the Japanese. The governor of Mutsu sent information to the Foreign Office in Tokio, which communicated with the German Legation. The Consul, Mr. E. Zapf, and the Captain of the frigate, and Mr. R. Gebauer accompanied him as interpreter. The frigate proceeded to Yamada harbour, where the staff surgeon of the vessel and Mr. Gebauer were landed, but owing to the circuitous route they were obliged to take three days were occupied on the journey. Owing to the weak condition the unfortunate gentleman was in, great care had to be exercised in bringing him to Kamaishi, and conveying him on board the frigate. This, however, was safely accomplished, and he has been brought back in the vessel.—It has been determined to give the United States Consul-General, General Van Buren, on his departure on leave for America, a complimentary dinner at the Grand Hotel, on the eve of the departure of the next steamer. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

Aug. 11th.—(1) A decree, referring to the representations lately received from the Censor T'eng K'ing, respecting the disasters caused by recent floods in Kwang-tung,—and acknowledging the receipt of a memorial from Chang Chao-tung, Governor of the province, which has now come to hand, in which the damage caused by the bursting of the river embankments is described. The commands heretofore given for the relief of distress are repeated.

(2) A decree handing over to the Board of Punishments for trial, four robbers from an adjacent province whose capture in Peking has been reported by the police censors.

(3) The acting Governor of Shantung memorializes laying before the Throne a representation addressed to him by certain notables of the province, who came forward to eulogize the virtues of a former

Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor named Wu T'ing-tung, who endeared himself to the people in a lasting manner by his exertions in the public cause at the time of the diversion of the course of the Yellow River and subsequently. His admission to sacrificial honours is requested.—Referred by rescript for the consideration of the Board of Ceremonies.

12th Aug.—(1) A Decree. The Groom of the Library (of the Supervisorate of Instruction), Wen Chung-han, memorializes us stating that the scarcity caused by drought in the province of Shansi has reached an excessive degree, and he suggests that contributions be called for in aid of the distribution of relief. Let the Board of Revenue consider and report to us.

(2) Li Hoh-nien, Director-General of the Yellow River, memorializes reporting that the whole of the grain junks bound for the north had reached the Tai Miao sluice 戴廟閘 of the Grand Canal, there to await a sufficient rise in the water to enable them to cross the Yellow River. The squadron had reached the point above-named by the 25th June, and were consequently within ten li of the point at which the passage of the river is effected. As, however, the depth of water in the Yellow River was but little over one ch'ih at the time of the vessels' arrival, it was necessary to await a rise of the river before any further progress could be made.

Aug. 13th.—(1) A Decree. On receiving intelligence recently from Ts'eng Kwoh-t'ian with reference to the suffering caused by drought in the province of Shansi, We gave sanction by rescript to the appropriation of sums destined for transmission to Peking to purposes of relief, and We farther commanded that enquiry be instituted in the distressed districts to ascertain whether postponements or remissions of revenue were called for. We have now received a memorial from the Censor Hu P'ing-che to the following effect:—"It is reported that, at the prospect of reductions and remissions of taxation being granted, the magistrates of departments and districts in the province in question are hastening to enforce immediate collection of the revenue, with a view to falsely representing hereafter that the people are in arrears and converting to their own use the amounts obtained. When distributions of grain take place, it has further to be stated, the clerks and underlings take advantage of the opportunity to levy exactions, demanding future repayments at the rate of cent per cent. The famine sufferers are consequently deterred from venturing to apply for relief, and cases actually happen in which payments in money are offered to exempt individuals from receiving their quota of relief. As I am now informed, this abuse is practised also in the provinces of Honan and Shantung." The territorial authorities are in duty bound to use their utmost endeavours to cause Our bounty to reach the sufferers whom it is intended to relieve; and it is indeed most scandalous if conduct such as is represented in the memorial now before us is indulged in. We command the Governors-General and Governors concerned to make active enquiries into the circumstances. Let them feel bound to punish most severely any officials or employés who are insensible to the sufferings of the people, and who avail themselves of one pretext or another to commit abuses, to the end that a warning be given against rapacity and corruption, and the interests of the people be cared for.

(2) A Decree. Ting Jih-ch'ang has memorialized us soliciting leave of absence to enable him to return to his native place for the care of his health, his complaint having again assumed an aggravated character. We grant him three months' congé for this purpose. Let Pao Heng 葆亨 (the Lieutenant-Governor) act in his stead as Governor of Fukkien.

(3) A decree in answer to a memorial from the Censor Hu P'ing-che, who has represented that the heads of the principal departments of government have failed, of late, to exercise any discrimination in the appointment of Secretaries to permanent posts after serving their terms of probation. In lieu of doing their duty in this respect, it is stated, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents are accustomed to institute merely the formal examination prescribed by law, without exercising in a single instance their powers of rejection for inefficiency. It follows, consequently, that men of bad character succeed in introducing themselves among the official ranks. It is commanded hereupon, in view of the importance of the interests involved, and with special reference to the Hanlin College and the Court of Censors, that a severe discrimination be henceforward exercised by the heads of departments, in order to secure a proper class of functionaries. The Hanlin College in particular is required, the time being now at hand when it should submit for approbation a list of proposals for the office of Censor, to make its selection as justice demands, choosing none but individuals of upright, spotless, and judicious character.

(4) The Censor Shên Hung memorializes dwelling upon the calamitous visitations in the shape of drought, floods, tempestuous weather, and plagues of locusts, with which divers provinces have of late been afflicted; and urges that the servants of the State throughout the Empire be called upon to pay a more earnest regard to morality, and to aim at an effectual discharge of their duty in matters relating to the instruction of the people and the provision of their means of sustenance, as also in the administration of the criminal law.—For rescript summarizing this memorial, and issuing injunctions as solicited, see *Gazette* of 1st inst.

(5) The Court of Censors memorialize forwarding an appeal lodged by Hu Tso-hwai, a native of the province of Hupeh, aged 27, who makes the following statement:—"My father, Hu She-li 胡士禮, whilst engaged in trade at Yang-chow, was assassinated in May 1875 by Chan K'i-lun 詹啟綸, who was condemned for this crime to suffer death by strangulation after the period of revision, and this sentence was confirmed by rescript. I removed my father's remains, in contentment with this sentence, for interment at our family home; but a relative of Chan K'i-lun's, named Wu Tung-shan, an officer commanding in a battalion of Hunan irregulars, incited a kinsman named Chan Hwan-chang to proceed to Peking for the purpose of intriguing with the aid of T'ien Ming-king, the Hunan provincial postal agent stationed at Peking, and certain titular officials, to contrive a means of escaping the infliction of the penalty upon Chan K'i-lun. At this moment, opportunely, the Censor T'eng K'ing-lin presented a memorial bringing to light the enactment that military officers convicted of crime are entitled to allege [circumstances such as the death of relatives in action] in their favour; and on the 13th March last, T'ien Ming-king and his associates went with a copy of the memorial to Chan K'i-lun's house to demand a sum of money. I have farther learnt that Chan Hwan-chang handed in last winter a fictitious statement to the Board of Punishments, declaring that a member of the condemned man's family had been killed in action; whilst a brother of Wu Tung-shan's, named Wu Hi-che, had been instructed to lodge a similar statement at the district magistracy of Hwang-nan in Hunan, Chan K'i-lun's native place."—The complainant goes on to recount his interviews with the confederates, whom he tracked to Peking, and to asseverate that no such person ever existed as the relative of Chan K'i-lun's who is said to have fallen in the service of the state. The Court of Censors submit his appeal as one which calls for thorough

investigation, and add a statement to the effect that Wu Hi-che and Chan Hwan-chang, for whose detention orders had been issued, are reported by the police magistrate of the district to have absconded to Tientsin. It is solicited that commands be sent to the local authorities to effect their apprehension.—For rescript see *Gazette* of 2nd inst.

(6) The acting Governor of Shantung memorializes reporting that Hwang Ta-hoh 黃大鶴, Prefect of Yih-chow Fu, has been selected to fill the vacancy of Prefect of Tsi-nan Fu, within which the provincial capital is situated, vice Yu Shan, promoted to an Intendentship of Circuit. The usual detailed history of Hwang Ta-hoh's official antecedents is appended, with the request that a trifling lack of fulfilment of official requirements, as to completed periods of service in other posts, may be overlooked. According to the decree received (see *Gazette* of 6th June), the vacancy caused by his transfer will be filled by the officer named Ngén Sih.—Rescript: Let the Board of Civil Office consider and report to Us.

Aug. 14th.—(1 and 2.) Decrees in answer to memorials from the Military Lieutenant-Governor of Jeh-ho, with reference to sundry civil appointments under his control.

(3) A Decree. Tséng Kwoh-ts'üan has memorialized Us stating that the distress occasioned by the drought in Shansi has reached excessive proportions, and requesting that contributions toward the supply of funds for relief may be raised (by the sale of titles, etc.) in conformity with the precedent in the case of the Tientsin [floods.] Let the Board of Revenue take this memorial into consideration at the same time with the proposal submitted by Wén Chung-han (see *Gazette* of 12th inst.)

(4) A decree based upon a memorial from the Captain General King Show and his colleagues, reporting a disturbance which had occurred within the Southern Hunting Park (*Nan Yüan*). On the 10th inst. it appears a mob of some 30 or 40 of the villagers dwelling within the Hunting Park, headed by one Ho Lung-urh, with arms in their hands, had presented themselves in a tumultuous manner at the gate of the Chén Kwoh temple; and on a party of soldiers being led to the spot by the adjutant on duty, the mob headed by Ho Lung-urh had the audacity to attack them, wounding two of their number. Conduct so lawless as this passes all bounds; and the office of Gendarmerie is commanded to apprehend the whole of the party of villagers, without fail, and to bring them to justice. The proper authorities are at the same time commanded to exercise a watchful care for the future over the conduct of the soldiery quartered in the Hunting Park, and to punish severely any wilful acts of neglect on their part.

(5) A Decree of the Empress Dowager, referring to the various memorials that have been received on the subject of the enshrinement of the tablets of the late Emperor and Empress in the temple of Ancestry. In addition to the commands laid upon the commission headed by the Prince of Tun to take these memorials into further consideration, the Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang was farther called upon for a statement of his views. He has lately memorialized giving it as his opinion that systematic rules should be adopted as the times may render desirable, and advocating the enlargement of the tablet-shrine. The Prince of Tun and his colleagues, on the other hand, have this day memorialized requesting that the decision heretofore submitted be acted upon. It is commanded, hereupon, that the course of proceeding recommended by the Prince of Tun and his colleagues be carried into effect, the tablet-shrine being repaired and redecorated in conformity with a precedent set in the first year of the reign Tao-kuang (1821.)

(6) Ku-ni-yin-pu, acting Military Governor of Kirin, memorializes submitting a list of recommendations of the officials who have distinguished themselves in the operations undertaken against the lawless gold-hunters. Apart from those who have been killed in actual fight or beheaded when taken prisoners, upwards of 600 have been put to death after undergoing judicial trial. A list of 34 civil and military officials is submitted, in addition to those upon whom the Military Governor has of his own authority conferred buttons of the 5th, 6th, or 7th rank.—The recommendations sanctioned by rescript.

Aug. 15th.—(1) A decree in answer to a memorial from Tséng Kwoh-ts'üan, Governor of Shansi, who has represented that large deficiencies have been found in the amounts of revenue for the collection of which a sub-Prefect, now deceased, was responsible. It is requested that his property be attached to make good the amounts owing. The Lieutenant-General of the Banner to which deceased (a Manchú) belonged is directed to take the necessary steps accordingly. The attention of the Governor is drawn to discrepancies of statements occurring in his memorial.

(2) A Decree. For the 20th inst., attendance on duty in the Palace is remitted.

(3) Li Hung-chang, Governor-General of Chihli, memorializes at great length with reference to certain allegations submitted to him for enquiry respecting a tract of land in the department of Pa Chow, the produce of which was appropriated by an arrangement made about a century and a half ago, toward the supply of rations for the guards of the Western Imperial Mausolea. The Superintendents had memorialized, on the strength of a petition lodged with them by sundry individuals named, complaining of long-standing malpractices on the part of the Pa Chow Magistracy, which they represented was in the habit of withholding the grain supply due from the land in question under pretext of its having been laid waste by incursions of the river—whereas, according to the statement made, a subsequent change in the course of the river, which had at one time invaded the tract, had again restored it to productiveness. The result of the enquiry goes to shew that the tract of land in question originally measured 5,767 *mow*, lying in proximity to seven villages of the Pa Chow department, with respect to which it was arranged in A.D. 1733 that it should be leased to cultivators on the *métayer* system, the farmer retaining 6/10 of the produce and delivering 4/10 to government, through a special officer appointed to manage the matter. The rice, after being husked, was to be forwarded to the granary at Yih Chow, for issue to the troops of the Mausoleum guards. In 1831, the administration of the lands was placed, in obedience to a decree, in the hands of the Magistrate of the Department; and the complaints that have now been brought forward are declared to be groundless; it being shewn that the produce of the land, so far as any has been obtained, has been remitted to the proper quarter, although not distinguished from the bulk of other grain appertaining to the southern rice-tribute, which was sent forward by the same authority. The petitioners are declared to have come forward with the design of supplanting the present lessees of the land; and orders have been given for their apprehension.

Aug. 16th.—(1) A decree in answer to a memorial from Jui Lien, Military Lieutenant-Governor of Ch'ahar, who has reported that in consequence of a heavy rainstorm which broke over Chang-kia K'ow (Kalgan) on the 6th inst., the waters of a mountain torrent broke through the dam which had only recently been constructed for the protection of the Military cantonment, and swept away upwards of two hundred of the soldiers' dwellings, causing besides some loss of life. Great regret is expressed on

the receipt of this intelligence, and injunctions are laid upon the Lieutenant-Governor to afford all the relief that may be required. The Governor-General of Chihli is commanded to cause surveys to be held with a view to the necessary repairs.

(2) Li Hoh-nien, Director-General of the Yellow River, memorializes reporting upon the condition of the embankments at the approach of the season when the autumn freshets are to be looked for. At this period, he observes, more than ordinary vigilance is necessary, to guard against injury to the embankments owing to a sudden rise in the river. Since last Spring the rainfall has been so scanty that the water has been unusually low, and the absence of a strong current has allowed banks to form in the actual channel, the course of the river becoming in consequence deflected into different channels approaching both the northern and the southern bank, through which means the protecting embankments have become subjected to danger through undermining. Active measures have been adopted to guard against the danger threatened by this cause.

Aug. 17th.—Li Hung-chang, Governor-General of Chihli, memorializes stating that he has received a report from the Superintendent of Customs at Newchwang on the amounts collected by him during the year ending March 11th, 1877. The "fixed amount" and "supplementary amount" of duties for the annual collection of which his office is responsible have been got in to their full extent, but the "extra supplementary" collection, which is fixed by regulation at Taels 80,000, is represented only by Taels 63,175 actually collected. The deficiency is explained by the encroachment of shipments by steamer, on native account, which come within the scope of the foreign collectorate, upon the ground properly belonging to the administration of the native Custom House. For instance, during the previous twelvemonth, the amount of duties collected by the foreign branch of the Customs was Tls. 239,000 and odd, which includes Tls. 180,000 and odd paid by Chinese shippers in foreign bottoms. According to the tariff of the Board of Revenue, they would have been required to pay duty amounting to Tls. 118,000 (which would have gone to the credit of the native Custom House.) During the past twelvemonth, the total amount collected as above was Tls. 257,000 and odd, including Tls. 176,000 contributed by Chinese shippers. The disturbance in the revenue system which is thus caused is pleaded in excuse of the shortcoming in the older branch of the collectorate; and it is solicited that the deficiency of Tls. 16,824 in the "extra supplementary" amount, caused by the encroachment of the "foreign" on the "native" Custom House, may be made good in conformity with previous precedent by a transfer from the account of the foreign branch.—Rescript: Let the Board of Revenue consider and report to Us. (See *Gazette* of September 13th, 1876.)

The remainder of this day's *Gazette* is occupied with administrative details.

Public Meetings.

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THE SHANGHAI SAILORS HOME.

At Shanghai, on the 22nd August, 1877, a meeting of the debenture-holders of the Shanghai Sailors' Home was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Present:—Messrs. F. B. Johnson, A. A. Krauss, W. S. Gubbay, James Hart, and A. McLeod, representing 96 debentures.

Mr. JOHNSON, as Trustee of the Sailors' Home, and representing the Honorary Treasurers, exhibited the accounts of the institution, showing a credit balance of Tls. 6,393.17, of which Tls. 1,050 would be payable on the 30th September for interest on

debentures. He gave, for the information of gentlemen present, a sketch of the history of the institution, and regretted to add that its present position was not satisfactory. The Superintendent had not paid rent for nearly twelve months, owing to the falling off in the number of sailors visiting the port. There appeared to be no prospect of improvement, and it was desirable that the institution should be reorganized. The constitution drawn up in 1870 contemplated the eventual repayment of the debentures by the accumulation of funds, but the balance in the hands of the Treasurers was likely to diminish rather than increase. Under these circumstances he asked the sanction of the debenture-holders to a proposal for the sale of the frontage for a sum of Tls. 10,000, which would be nearly sufficient to pay off the debentures. The property would then be free of debt and the credit cash balance would be available for making improvements to the home, or for such other purposes in connection with the institution as it may be found expedient to give effect to. He further proposed to form a committee to consider plans for reorganization, with the view to create a public trust for the benefit of sailors visiting the port.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

1st.—Proposed by Mr. GUBBAY, seconded by Mr. KRAUSS—

That this meeting sanctions the proposal of the Trustee to sell the frontage of the Sailors' Home to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for the sum of Tls. 10,000 under the conditions of the existing lease.

2nd.—Proposed by Mr. HART, seconded by Mr. McLEOD—

That the debenture holders present form themselves into a committee to consult with the Trustee as to the best plan for reorganizing the home as a public trust.

F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. (Daily Press.)

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above Corporation was held at the City Hall on the 16th August. There were present, Mr. H. Hoppius (Chairman), Hon. W. Keswick, Messrs. F. D. Sassoon, E. R. Belilios, W. H. Forbes, W. Reimers, E. Tobin, H. Cope, E. E. Sassoon, T. C. Hayllar, M. B. Polishwalla, J. F. Mardfeldt, E. Cope, J. A. Mosely, W. R. Landstein, D. M. Mehta, D. Munchajee, W. Wheeler, Hancock, A. Newton, H. N. Mody, H. Z. Just, A. Wasserfull, J. Russell, C. P. Chater, E. Beart, Mackenzie, H. M. Bevis, J. T. Chater, C. Murjorjee, H. Kingsmill, Merially, C. C. Cohen, L. Mendel, M. E. H. Asgar, and T. Jackson (Manager.)

The MANAGER having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN read the report and said—Gentlemen, the accounts are annexed to the report, which has been in your hands some days, and with your permission I will take them as read. I have much pleasure in placing before you such a satisfactory statement of accounts, showing a net profit for the half-year of nearly 7 per cent. You are aware that business has been very dull during the whole of the period under review, and the profits realized under such circumstances bear good testimony to the earning power of the bank. You will notice that the deposits are steadily increasing, and at no time since the formation of the bank have its affairs been more prosperous than they are at present.—(Applause.) The old troublesome accounts have one by one been eliminated from the books, and I am glad to say that no new ones of a similar nature have taken their place. A few months ago the bank negotiated on favorable terms a loan to the

Chinese Government, which it is intended shall be issued to the public during the present half-year, and we look for a fair profit on the operation.—(Applause). Gentlemen, I will not detain you by any further remarks, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions which may be asked upon them.

Mr. KINGSMILL made a few remarks, which were for the most part inaudible, but were understood to be expressive of his satisfaction with the report and accounts.

The CHAIRMAN—I have now the pleasure to move that the report as read be adopted and the accounts passed.

Mr. KINGSMILL—I have very great pleasure in seconding that, and allow me to say one word in doing so, which is, that I do believe myself, and I think the shareholders generally agree with me, that the present board of directors possess what former boards had not, the confidence of the shareholders.—(Applause). Mr. Kingsmill was further understood to congratulate the Chairman on having made a speech in his own words, which former holders of that office had not done, but the speaker was again almost inaudible.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Hon. W. KESWICK—Gentlemen, I beg to propose that Messrs. W. H. Forbes and W. Reniers be elected directors of the bank.

Mr. RUSSELL—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that is all the business before the meeting. I thank you for your attendance. The dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

This terminated the meeting.

ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE.

Résumé des délibérations du Conseil.

Séance du 20 Août, 1877, sous la présidence du Conseiller doyen d'âge, M. E. Millot. Conseillers présents :—M. M. H. de Courcy Forbes, E. W. Rice, H. Vinay ; H. Sayn, Secrétaire.

M. Louvier, Président, et M. Hennequin, Vice-Président, empêchés, se sont faits excuser de ne pouvoir assister à la séance.

Approbation du procès-verbal de la séance du Comité des Finances du 14 Août, constatant une encaisse au 31 Juillet de Taëls 31,101.00, plus pour \$4.86 de bulletins en souffrance dont le recouvrement est à poursuivre.

Approbation des propositions émises par le Comité des Travaux et de la Police, relatives à :

L'érection de diverses constructions devant compléter les aménagements du poste de police de l'Ouest.

L'installation de candélabres à deux branches sur les des arc-boutant les rampes du perron de l'Hotel Municipal.

L'installation d'une porte en fer sur la rue du Consulat en face le nouveau local réservé à la pompe à incendie.

L'agrandissement du hangar qui abrite au dépôt du matériel les tombereaux et les caisses d'arrosage.

La direction du service de salubrité par l'Ingénieur.

Et enfin, au paiement de la moitié des dépenses de reconstruction du pont Yang-king-pang No. 5, soit Taëls 971.74.

Examen et rejet des soumissions recueillies pour les constructions à élever au poste de police de l'Ouest. Le Conseil décide en conséquence l'exécution de ces travaux en Régie.

S'associant aux vues du Municipal Council, et dans le but de diminuer les facilités que les monts de piété offrent aux malfaiteurs pour le placement des produits de leurs vols, le Conseil est d'avis d'adopter, sauf approbation de M. le Consul-Général de France, la mesure par

laquelle, selon les désirs du Municipal Council, les établissements de ce genre seraient astreints à fermer à 10 heures du soir à dater du 1er Septembre prochain.

Approbation de la note des dépenses occasionnées par la reconstruction du pont Yang-king-pang No. 1, s'élevant à Taëls 12,299.14, à répartir entre les deux administrations.

Rejet d'une requête adressée à l'Administration par une société de 50 Chinois à l'effet d'obtenir la concession exclusive des 1,500 licences pour Jin-rik-shaws.

Lecture étant donnée d'une lettre par laquelle M. Cowie sollicite l'intervention de l'Administration pour faire disparaître certaines maisons Chinoises qui, bâties sur la propriété de M. Baron, tendraient par leur aspect ou leur état d'insalubrité à déprécier les habitations nouvellement construites dans leur voisinage, le Conseil est d'avis qu'il n'a aucune action à exercer pour donner satisfaction au vœu qui lui est exprimé. Le Secrétaire est toutefois chargé d'informer M. Cowie qu'en ce qui touche la question de salubrité publique, l'Administration fera veiller à l'exécution du Règlement qui régit la matière.

Le Conseil est d'avis que des démarches soient faites auprès de M. le Consul-Général à l'effet d'obtenir des autorités Chinoises la répression des déprédations que les Chinois commettent sur la route de Sikaway, et la liberté du passage.

Pour donner suite à la proposition faite par la Compagnie du Gaz de céder à l'Administration la parcelle de terrain nécessaire à l'élargissement du quai du Yang-king-pang, l'Ingénieur est chargé de lever le plan de la dite parcelle.

En réponse à la demande d'emploi formulée par le Sieur Berthet, le Secrétaire est chargé de l'informer que le personnel de l'Administration est au complet.

Le Conseil autorise le Secrétaire à remettre à M. Servant la somme de fr. 157.15 réclamée par lui comme balance de compte. Examen et approbation des rapports du médecin.

Examen et approbation des rapports des chefs de service.

Examen et approbation des rapports de l'Inspecteur des marchés.

La séance est levée.

Amusements.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The first autumn competition of the "Any Rifle Club" took place Thursday morning. There was a slight breeze blowing from the left, and the light was somewhat changeable.

The following were the highest scores :—

	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Sergt. Dunman, M.H.L.,	3344—18	4134—19	37
Match Remington Rifle....			
Sergt. Glass, M.H.L.,	4332—16	3444—19	35
Match H. Martini Rifle....			
Lieut. Sim, No. 1 Co., Metford	4423—13	4134—19	32
Rifle			
Priv. Hall, No. 1 Co., Military	2334—16	3423—15	31
Metford Rifle			
J. J. Tucker, Metford Rifle....	4333—17	2323—12	29

Miscellaneous.

LEKIN REGULATIONS FOR THE WENCHOW DISTRICT.

1.—European, Japanese, Canton, Szechuen, Hankow and Foochow products imported by steamers, sailing vessels, Canton lorchas, papicos and all craft having foreign sailing papers will be taxed at this office in accordance with established regulations.

2.—A memorandum of goods imported by foreign firms, which should give particulars similar to those furnished to the Customs, must be supplied to this office, and on sales taking place, the firm concerned must, in accordance with the law which

prescribes payment of local dues by native merchants, direct the purchaser to proceed and pay *lekin*, after which the produce may be delivered. Should underhand dealings, or attempts at smuggling be attempted, detection will result in a fine,—already defined by regulation, of treble the amount of *lekin* leviable.

3.—Goods purchased from foreign firms by native brokers for transport inland, either by land or water route, will be examined by all branch *lekin* offices, the persons in charge of which will call for, and examine, the *lekin* receipts issued by this office. Should no receipts be forthcoming, the goods concerned will be detained pending report to this office and decision as to the fine to be inflicted.

4.—When proffering payment of *lekin*, the goods concerned should be submitted for examination, and if packages, weight, &c., agree, the goods will be stamped and released. Should the goods concerned be numerous or bulky, on application to that effect being made, an officer will be deputed to proceed and examine the parcels on the spot, to the prevention of underhand doings.

5.—In the case of exports—excepting tea and silk which will be dealt with separately—all goods will be taxed to the extent of three-tenths of the (Customs) tariff rate. Goods owned by foreign hongers are exempt from impost, but acts of collusion (with natives) will, on detection, result in the infliction of a fine.

6.—Native merchants purchasing goods from foreign firms for transport to the interior, must, in the first instance, tender payment of import *lekin*, after which they may take delivery. On goods destined for the interior under transit pass, and not for storage in the port, all local dues must be paid in full, on which this office will issue passes under which the goods may be forwarded in instalments, and without liability at the last barrier reached. As to (Chinese owned) native produce, it has not, to date, been permissible to convey the same under transit pass; therefore, *lekin*, as per tariff, is payable thereon. Attempted frauds in connection with this produce will be treated as acts of smuggling.

7.—As to goods of all description stored in foreign hongers, it is provided by treaty that the *lekin* officials may, at convenience, devise measures for the prevention of smuggling and other malpractices; with this intent, therefore, this office will appoint an officer to make monthly inspections and take note of unsold stock. (This action is provided for by Art. 46 of the Treaty.)

8.—Native merchants, when paying *lekin*, and obtaining passes, must make careful note as to the city, street, &c., for which the goods are destined; also furnish particulars of the water route to be traversed in the event of the goods being forwarded by water, in order that full inspection may be made, and acts of smuggling be prevented.

9.—If it be sought to re-export goods imported by foreign firms on the score of their being unsuited to the market, *lekin* thereon will be remitted if on examination at the Customs it is proved that they remain as intact as when imported. (Art. 45, of the Treaty provides for this treatment.)

10.—Recent regulations provide that within foreign Settlements foreign products are exempt from *lekin*, but that beyond Settlement limits *lekin* is leviable on foreign and native produce alike. Pending the fixing of Settlement boundaries, the regulations hitherto in force affecting *lekin* levies will be enforced.

11.—The Settlement boundaries once determined on, this office will take cognizance of native produce, the property of Chinese merchants found therein, this measure constituting a simple control over native merchandize by the local authorities. Should there be connivance with foreign firms in respect to ownership, or should the

latter extend protection with a view to frauds on the *lekin* revenue, detection will result in the confiscation of the goods concerned, and the Consul to which the foreign firm is amenable being called on to levy a fine, to the end that treaty stipulations be upheld, (*Vide* Art. 48 of Treaty.)

The above rules, based on those in force at Ningpo, have been drawn up to meet the circumstances of the occasion; they are in accord with, and in a measure explanatory of Treaty stipulations, and are put forth in a spirit of equity in the general interest of the *lekin* revenue.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING OPIUM.

1.—*Lekin* on opium in the Wenchow district will be collected in accordance with the Ningpo system, viz., at the rate of Tls. 40 per chest, 40 balls constituting a chest of Patna, and 100 catties one of Malwa.

2.—On opium being imported it will be examined by the Customs and deposited in foreign godowns under bond, report of the amount arriving being made to this office. On sales being made, the purchaser is to be directed to pay *lekin* and obtain the stamped release slips supplied by this office, after which the drug may be delivered. Cases of smuggling will be visited by a fine of Tls. 1,000 for each picul smuggled.

3.—As regards the Opium *lekin*, it is customary at Ningpo—owing to a mutual agreement existing amongst foreign firms—for them to pay the *lekin*, hence, from the levy of Tls. 40, the sum of Tls. 5 is refunded to the compradore of the firm concerned, and Tl. 1 is paid to the native broker, a sum of Tls. 34 accruing to the *lekin* office.

Foreign firms in Wenchow not having arranged for making payments in the manner just described, there is no necessity, at present, for making the refunds mentioned.

So soon as foreign firms have come to an understanding on the question, the allowance will be made in due course, and, at the same time, more detailed measures for exercising control over operations will be promulgated.

Correspondence.

TEA PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Endorsing the views of your correspondent "Facts and Figures" about Tea, in your issue of Saturday last, I can now add the following authentic information, received by to-day's mail, from Calcutta, about Indian tea, that instead of a computed export of 34,000,000 lbs. the growth of the current season is now estimated to reach 36,465,900 lbs. against 29,357,568 lbs. last year.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
STATISTICS.

Shanghai, Aug. 27th.

THE CHINESE AND THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR.—We have long ago arrived at an age when common-sense, reason, and essential right are recognized as the fundamental principles of every law. Tested by these, any code can be known to be either that of a liberal and benevolent government, or that of an oppressive oligarchy. Tested by these, the Land Regulations of Shanghai deserve a severe criticism.

We have frequently heard it said that the Chinese have no legal status in the Settlements. Ostrich-like, the power that he hides its head in the sand of technicality, not thinking that its body is still exposed in the air of sophism to the gaze of by-standers. It is quite true that the Settlements

were originally set apart for foreigners, but the face of the Title Deed provides also that a "Chinese subject can legally enter into possession of any land, tenements, or houses within the aforesaid limits, if both Chinese and Consular Authorities grant him an official Act of Authorization under their seals." (I have changed the two negatives into an affirmative, and italicized the word "legally" in the above quotation.)

It being to the interests of foreigners to invite Chinese co-residents, Acts of Authorization were accordingly printed and supplied to applicants. Probably latterly many land-owners have built Chinese houses without such documents, and these are liable to have their property forfeited if the law were enforced. However, to return, I maintain that this Act of Authorization has constituted the Chinese, who live under it in the Settlements, legal members of the same. Being such, do not common-sense, reason, and essential right demand that the Land Regulations should be framed in accord with this fact? But what do we see? The Chinese, whose property interests are considerable, singled out and tabooed. They are imposed many duties, but not allowed any rights.

It is hard to a Chinese to be oppressed in a foreign land; how much more so in his own country. It is shameful for one party to lord over another in any circumstances; how much more so when the lords are aliens, and when they themselves are continually demanding privileges from the country in which they sojourn. The Land Regulations have always seemed to me a standing monument of the motto, "might makes right,"—a motto which, however loudly disclaimed, will, I fear, forever be on the standard of all nations, Christian or Pagan.

It may, perhaps be argued that the Chinese cannot be trusted with Municipal rights, because they have no idea of self-government. To this, I answer, that within the last twenty years, a new generation has sprung up in Shanghai, men who have either lived in foreign countries, or come into contact with Europeans in business or in schools; and it is preposterous to think that they are less qualified to take share in Municipal Government than many foreigners who at present do. But even granting their disqualifications, is not the Model Settlement a noble field to educate Chinese in this science, and indirectly, by this means, to aid them in reforming their national polity?

The ostracism of the Chinese naturally gives birth to many evils. I have time only to notice them briefly.

1.—It disgraces them, before nations. Whatever one may say of their mental faculties as compared with Europeans, no one will deny that they are not inferior to the other races that congregate here. They are now looked down upon by all.

2.—It exposes them to mal-treatment from the Police. The latter consider the foreigners as masters, and the natives as unsightly excrescences to be dealt with accordingly. I am not exaggerating. Let one stand on the Soochow bridge, or in the Nanking road, and he will have an ocular demonstration.

3.—It gives opportunity to party legislation. The Chinese are taxed at a higher rate. If it were said that the police are specially for their control, which I doubt, has one ever heard that in London or New York residents in St. Giles and the Sixth Ward are dealt with differently from those of West End and Madison Avenue?

Again, appropriations from the joint fund are made for the exclusive benefit of the foreigners. The Public Garden is one of the many instances.

Much more may be said, but I leave it to others.

Your obedient servant,

JUSTITIA.

25th August.

Law Reports.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Aug. 24th.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. (POLICE) v. TIMOTHY HALL.

Disturbance on board ship.

Prisoner, a man of colour, is an able seaman on the barque *Supreme*, and he was charged with assaulting and threatening to stab Nils Peter Pearson, a Swede, and a sailor on the same vessel; and he was also charged with threatening to stab the chief officer, William Charles Haynes.

PEARSON appeared with his eye much discoloured and swollen, so much so that he could not see with it. He stated that the previous day he was coming out of the fore-castle when the accused struck him on the eye, and inflicted the injuries which were now to be seen. A doctor had not seen the wound.

Prisoner, in answer to his Worship, said he was drunk at the time; but he should not have struck Pearson if he had given up a knife which he had threatened to use on another blackman named Williams.

PEARSON deposed that on Thursday forenoon he was painting the side of the ship. Three other blackmen were doing the same. They were standing on a stage. He had a growl with Williams, who called him a Swedish b—r and he, in reply, called Williams "a nigger." The mate then called him (witness) on deck, and told him to send down "the royal." He wanted to stay and finish the painting, but the mate would not allow him. He, accordingly, left the stage and went on deck. He went into the fore-castle to fetch his spike, and as he came out prisoner struck him on the eye. He did not take his knife out of its sheath, nor did he threaten to do so. When prisoner struck him he ran away. Prisoner followed him with a knife in his hand, but several of the crew interfered and prevented his doing further harm.

WILLIAM CHAS. HAYNES, the mate of the vessel, said he heard the men disputing who were on the stage painting the ship, and called Pearson away to avoid any bother. He called him up on deck, and told him to send down "the main-royal." He then walked away, and the next thing he saw was the prisoner running Pearson round the deck with a knife in his hand. The carpenter, steward, and several of the prisoner's mates got hold of him and took him away. Witness then sent Pearson into the cabin to be away from the prisoner. He did not see a knife in Pearson's hands at any time. When Pearson came on deck, he believed he had the paint brush in his hand—not a knife.

Prisoner said Pearson threatened Williams with the knife while they were on the stage, and stood over him with it in his hand. The mate was not there then and could not know anything about it.

HIS WORSHIP asked the prisoner if he could remember what took place if he was drunk?

Prisoner replied that he was not so drunk as not to be able to remember what took place; he had just a dream of everything.

In answer to His Worship prisoner said he had nothing further to say in defence than that Pearson threatened Williams with his knife; and that he would like to have Williams called.

WILLIAMS was put in the box, and deposed that he had some words with Pearson in reference to the way in which the painting was being done. They challenged each other to fight, and went on the deck. He then saw Pearson was in drink, and he said he would fight him at dinner time. Pearson had his knife in his hand, and prisoner came and wanted to take it from him. That was when Pearson got the blow on the eye, and not when he was coming out of the fore-castle. The mate was there when he and Pearson came on the deck, and told Pearson to send down "the royal."

The mate denied what Williams stated.

The carpenter and another sailor were questioned by his Worship. The former knew little about the affair, and the latter, who was a man of colour, stated that he saw Pearson with a knife in his hand.

HIS WORSHIP said he would now hear the charge in which the mate was the prosecutor.

The mate deposed that about half-past twelve o'clock on Friday, something like two hours after the other affair, prisoner rushed out of the fore-castle with a knife and swore that he would have the life of a man who was working on the poop, if he did not knock off and go into the fore-castle. He attempted to stop him, whereupon prisoner took hold of him by the throat and, holding his other hand out with the knife in it, said "Let me go, or I'll stab you." Several of the crew came to his assistance, and held the prisoner until he escaped. There was more trouble with the prisoner at dinner time. After dinner he went to sleep, and did not wake up until nearly six o'clock, when he came and asked witness if he had been making a noise during the day. Witness replied that he would know presently. The police arrested him about seven o'clock. While the other row was going on he put the police flag up, the ensign at the main, but no policeman came. It was up for nearly two hours.

In reply to his Worship, Inspector Stripling said it no part of their duty to police the river, and he did not suppose half of their men knew what a police flag on a vessel was. If they were sent for when there was any disturbance on the river they always went, but the river was beyond their limits. The men-of-war in port generally sent a boat's crew on a vessel when there was a disturbance.

The mate said the police were not informed of the disturbance until after the captain came on board, about four o'clock in the afternoon. The captain then went to the Police Station himself.

HIS WORSHIP said he should remand both cases until Monday for Pearson's eye to be examined by a Doctor.

August 27th.

R. (POLICE) v. EDWARD UNDERHILL.

Drunk and Disorderly.

Prisoner belongs to the crew of the barque *Ornate*, and was charged with being drunk and obstructing Chinese on the Yang-king-pang, late the previous night.

Fined \$1 and ordered to pay the costs of the Court, amounting altogether to \$2.50

R. (POLICE) v. TIMOTHY HALL.

The charges of Assault.

This case was heard on the 24th inst. and was adjourned for the man Pearson to be examined by a doctor. It will be remembered that prisoner, who is a man of colour belonging to the barque *Supreme*, was charged with assaulting and threatening to stab Pearson; and also with threatening to stab the chief officer, William Charles Haynes.

HIS WORSHIP now read a certificate from Dr. Burge, who had examined Pearson. It was to the effect that there was severe contusion and ecchymosis of the eyelid, but the eyeball was not injured. He (his Worship) was glad to learn that the injury was not so serious as had been thought, but the prisoner had not to be thanked for that; he had given the man a most severe blow on the eye, and four days had elapsed and he was not yet able to see with it. In addition to that prisoner chased him round the deck with a knife in his hand, and had it not been for others interfering more mischief would have been done. And the charge of threatening to stab the mate was another serious part of the case. He did not believe what Williams had said about the first affair, but even if it were true, it was no kind of justification for prisoner's conduct—all possibility of disturbance between prosecutor and Williams had been by that time removed by the mate's prudence.

Prisoner interrupted and asked his Worship to impose a fine, and not send him to prison. It was the first time he had been in trouble on the ship, and it was well-known that black men had no chance either on the ship or on shore. They were always imposed on, and he supposed it was this and the drink he had had that was the cause of the trouble on this occasion.

The Captain of the vessel gave the prisoner a good character.

HIS WORSHIP said there was no truth in what the prisoner had said about black men having no chance. They had just the same chance as white men, and in this case it was the black man who would not give the

white man a chance. He did not consider he would be doing his duty if he allowed prisoner to go with a fine, his conduct had been too bad for that; but in consequence of what the Captain had said he was going to pass a more lenient sentence than he otherwise should have done. Prisoner would have to go to gaol for one month with hard labour, and to be put on board if the vessel sailed earlier.

Aug. 28th.

R. (ABBO) v. RICHARD HERBERT.

Assault with an Axe.

Prisoner, a man of colour, and who is out of employment, was charged with violently assaulting a Malay named Abbo, a quarter-master on board the steamer *Appin*.

In answer to his Worship, Inspector Stripling stated that the prisoner struck Abbo twice on the back of the neck and once on the arm with the axe produced. Fortunately it was not sharp, and very little harm had been done; but had the blows been on the head the consequences would no doubt have been most serious. Prisoner appeared to be of unsound mind, for his conduct had been most extraordinary. On Sunday he was rushing about with a bayonet in his hand, threatening to stab people; and yesterday he entered a house in Bamboo town where Abbo was, and without speaking to him struck him three times with the axe.

Prisoner acknowledged having struck Abbo with the axe, and said he did it because his head told him that Abbo intended to hurt him.

HIS WORSHIP said if the prisoner was of unsound mind, of course he could not proceed with the case. He would, therefore, remand him in order to be examined by a Doctor.

R. (JOHN LYONS) v. WM. CHARLES HAYNES.

Defendant is chief officer of the barque *Supreme*, and he was charged with assaulting John Lyons, one of the sailors on board.

Defendant admitted that he gave complainant a slap under great provocation, and that he took hold of his neck to prevent his striking him with a capstan bar.

Complainant said that the defendant struck him twice in the face. The first blow knocked him down, and the mate hit him again in the face while he was down. The row commenced because the mate complained of some painting he had been doing, and he told him it could not be done better.

Defendant said Lyons was very insolent.

The second mate was called and denied that Lyons was knocked down by the mate. Lyons was very insolent, and the mate gave him a push and told him to go on with his work. Lyons thereupon took up a capstan bar and the mate and he had a scuffle, and they fell together.

HIS WORSHIP said he well understood how provoking it was for an officer of a ship to be put at defiance by his men, but officers must keep their temper, and not even give slaps. Defendant would have to pay the costs of the Court.

Extracts.

THE REBELLION IN JAPAN.

Writing on the 25th August, the *Rising Sun* says the latest news from Nobeoka is that on Monday last, the 20th, between 4,000 and 5,000 rebels surrendered to the Imperial forces, having, it is said, been advised to do so by Saigo and other leaders, as the cause for which they had been fighting was no longer tenable, and it was useless compelling them to persist any longer against the Government troops. It is reported that General Saigo Takamori, with the other insurgent leaders and about 600 followers, who would not forsake their brave but misguided captain, are still at large, but where they have gone to, or what their intentions may be, does not seem to be known. So far the rebellion, which has lasted now nearly seven months, is terminated, if the information we give is correct. It is reported that Saigo has escaped in the *Riojo-kuan*, which is known to be manned almost entirely by Satsuma men, but we have no reliable information on the subject and merely note the rumour.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* says Marshal Saigo's whereabouts is now no longer a mystery. The very latest authentic intelligence states that having broken through the Imperial centre he retreated to Mitai, made a vigorous attack on the government stores, succeeded in obtaining immense quantities of provisions, and immediately beat a retreat to the mountain of Oshikata, in the province of Higo, where he is now ensconced and daily engaged in fortifying himself. A large force of Imperialists are hastening to the attack.

According to a telegram from Kumamoto of the 19th inst., the stronghold of the Satsuma rebels was completely taken that day, but Saigo and Kirino with 3 or 4 hundred soldiers ascended the peak of Yendake and having defeated a reconnoitering party of the Imperialists proceeded westwards. They are now being pursued. Orders were received from the authorities to-day to be ready in an emergency, as it was uncertain whether they might not come to Kumamoto.

On Tuesday last thirty-five rebels were arrested in Higa. They had been prowling about singly from the previous morning, and their movements attracted the notice of the authorities. All have been recognized as part of General Kirino's force which made its escape on the 17th instant, and doubtless much valuable information has been extracted from them ere this.

At the same time hundreds of Imperial troops left Nagasaki for Kobe per *Tokio Maru* on the 24th. This does not display any dread of the valorous but discomfited Saigo.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says we wish our readers to study carefully the telegrams of to-day and yesterday. Saigo, of whose fate the public were ignorant, and did not know what had become of him, personally, with Kirino, took command of his army, and with great spirit made an attack, having for its object the re-capture of Noboka. He did not, however, succeed in his efforts; and on the next day Saigo and Kirino, finding themselves besieged on all sides, and having lost their principal possession, mounted the heights of Enotake at the head of hundreds of their picked troops, attacked our men, who stood on the defensive, and have fled to the west, and the Imperialists are said to be pursuing them. We believe that the end will come during to-day or to-morrow; the ringleaders will give up their heads and the remainder of the rebels will be entirely destroyed.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

(*Choya Shimbun.*)

In olden days there lived a great noble, who had been born in the recesses of a palace, and brought up at the hands of women. His feet had never yet trod the ground; but when he went forth he rode in a palanquin, and within doors he reclined on silken cushions. At his meals numberless dishes were placed before him, and he enjoyed ample supplies of meat and drink. He had an old retainer, who, in recounting to him the hardships of an agricultural life, described how the peasants toiled in rain and heat, covered with sweat and dust. The noble laughed and said, "Then, why don't the peasants go forth to labour riding in palanquins?" Now, this is a tale exemplifying the ignorance of a youth of high lineage, some 70 or 80 years ago, with regard to the condition of the common people; and yet, even at the present time also, we cannot vouch for the fact that there are positively none who resemble him. This we will explain below.

Since the introduction into our country of tales of European and American reforms, the usages of both high and low have undergone sudden changes. In every single matter, from Government affairs and military regulations down to the very articles of daily use, everything is shaped after the foreign model; brick-built houses, whitewashed, and with round pillars, extend southward from the Kiobashi; and lines of telegraph wires, like a spider's web, pass in every direction. Steam vessels speed across the seas, while locomotives rush along on land. English hats, French boots, Russian walking-sticks, German umbrellas—in a word, everything that man can possibly desire, can be obtained. How wonderfully swift has been our country's advance in civilization! But what we have here stated describes only the condition of our metropolis Tokio. Just cast your glance around, and observe the

state of the local districts. To what degree do you find the intelligence of the people has advanced, or their means have improved? Is it not a fact that the condition of the rural population is just as it was before, that their clothes are torn and their food coarse, and that it is all they can do to ward off famine and cold? When our thoughts reach this point, we are involuntarily driven to heave a sigh.

It is now 7 or 8 years since we first came to the capital and took up our lodging therein. Last year we had occasion to revisit our native village in the North. At the time we thought within ourselves that although our village was far distant, some advantageous changes must nevertheless have been effected there. But upon arrival, we found the houses were dilapidated, and that the people had descended to the lowest depths of poverty. In grief we addressed enquiries to some of the older inhabitants, when they all in concert described the causes owing to which they had been reduced to beggary. Upon this, gazing up at the Heaven, we heaved a deep sigh, while a cold perspiration burst forth over our body.

In addition to this, military operations continue year after year. Amongst these may be cited, as of more importance, the Formosa Expedition, the complications with China, and next the present Satsuma affair;—and, as of minor importance, the rebellions at Saga, Hagi, and Kumamoto, together with the agrarian riots in the Miyé and Ibaraki Kens. Hardly has a riot been quelled than a rebellion follows close upon it. How numerous are these affairs! Yet there is no lack of persons who, dwelling in the centre of Tokio, go forth at morn to look for flowers by the river Sumida, at night hold moonlight festivities at Takawawa, enjoy the cool shade under the Riogoku bridge, or admire the snowy landscape beneath the Minéguri embankment, but who are all the time ignorant of the hardships endured by the people, and merely consider that our country is making daily and monthly advances in civilization, and will ere long even surpass all the nations of Europe and America in attaining the very summit of enlightenment. What, then, is the extent of the difference between such persons as these and the man who laboured because the peasants did not go forth to labour riding in palanquins? Let all gentlemen of learning look back for a moment at their own selves, and beware of furnishing topics for the talk of later days!

TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(From the "Daily Press.")

London, 15th August.
Parliament has been prorogued. The speech declares that our foreign relations are friendly and that we will maintain an attitude of strict neutrality as long as British interests are unaffected, but if these are assailed or endangered the help of Parliament is relied on to vindicate and maintain them.

According to despatches from newspaper special correspondents, the Turkish troops have massacred and burnt from 12,000 to 15,000 Christians in Roumelia.

16th August.
Telegrams from the seat of war announce that the Russian troops have evacuated Kustendje.

News from Asia Turkey is only to the effect that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha is remaining on the defensive.

Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby will both remain in town this autumn.

17th August.
The Commander-in-chief of the Turkish Army is marching to join his forces to those of Suleiman Pasha whose cavalry is now beyond (i.e. crossed) the Balkans.

From Asiatic Turkey news comes to hand that the Russian General Melikoff, having received strong reinforcements, has resumed the offensive.

18th August.
Latest advices report that fighting of an indecisive character is going on at Batum [? Batoum].

An Imperial Irade [? Ukase] has been issued calling out for military service all men capable of bearing arms that have hitherto been exempt.

19th Aug.

According to official Turkish despatches a detachment of the garrison at Rusechuk has repulsed a detachment of Russian troops at that place.

Turkish forces have been landed in the Dobruja [?].

The Russians are advancing against Mogins, but have been repulsed on the Osman Bazar Road.

Dervish Pasha has carried the advanced Russian positions near Batoum.

Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Elena, North of the Balkans.

Salonica has been placed in a state of siege.

20th August.

A large force of Russians attacked the positions of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha near Kars; the engagement lasted the whole day and resulted in the Russians being defeated and compelled to fall back.

Up to the present time the Russian loss is reported at 1,200 men, and that of the Turks as only 100.

21st August.

The Russian troops strongly hold the Schipka Pass in the Balkans.

Suleiman Pasha has made a reconnaissance of the Hankov Pass, where the Russians are in a strongly entrenched position.

There is nothing fresh from Asiatic Turkey.

22nd August.

According to the accounts, during their retreat from the South of the Balkans to the Schipka Pass, the Russians lost 4,000 men.

Ex-Colonel Valentine Baker has been appointed to the command of the Turkish Cavalry Forces.

The Turkish Ministry of War are making preparations for a winter campaign.

23rd August.

According to later intelligence, it is denied that Suleiman Pasha has crossed the Balkans yet; while, according to a Russian official despatch, he made a renewed attack on the Schipka Pass and was repulsed; fighting is reported to be still proceeding.

24th August.

The Blue Book just published on the case of the murder of Mr. Margary contains an apology from the Emperor of China.

It also contains the report of Sir Thomas Wade on the Chefoo Convention, which implies that he considers the Chinese Embassy in London permanent.

According to a Russian official despatch, the Turks have been repulsed at the Schipka Pass with enormous loss; continuous fighting is stated to be going on.

(*Straits Times Extra.*)

Bombay, 27th July.

London correspondents state that although Parliament was unasked, an additional military grant of money has been obtained from Rothschilds, and is being spent.

The Cashmere was wrecked one mile off the spot where the Melkong struck.

London, 27th July.

Suleiman Pasha has been defeated at Karabunar, losing ten guns and retreating on Adrianople. The Russians have reached Jamboli. The second Russian army corps has invaded Silistria.

The Landwehr Russian reserves have been called out, and the war has assumed a fanatic and vindictive character. Despatches from Mr. Layard and the various consuls confirm the accounts of Russian atrocities in Bulgaria. Said Pasha has informed Mr. Layard that if the Russians persist in their cruelties, the Sultan will not be responsible if bloody reprisals on the Christians follow. The Porte contends that the Czar has proclaimed a religious war. A despatch from Lord Derby to Lord Loftus recounts the atrocities complained of, and expresses a fear of terrible vengeance.

The Sheik-ul-Islam has been dismissed by the Porte. Cara Effendi has been appointed his successor. The American situation is improving. The Erie strike has ended, but there has been a serious riot in Chicago, where the military fired on the people and 150 were killed and wounded. Agitation prevails at San Francisco against the Chinese, and a vigilance committee has been formed. The Under Secretary of State for India answering a question, said that Lord Salisbury had not yet answered the despatch of the Indian Government of the 23rd March relative to Khelat.

23th July.

Midhat Pasha has been recalled. Disquiet prevails at Constantinople and Adrianople. An outbreak of Mahomedan fanaticism is feared in the Levant. The Foreign Councils in Turkey demand the despatch of several war vessels to protect the Christians. The Russians have cut off all communication between Philippopolis and Adrianople. The troopships *Crocodile*, and *Euphrates* have sailed with troops for Malta.

30th July.

An Austro-Hungarian Cabinet Council has been summoned to deliberate on a partial mobilisation. It is semi-officially stated that Austria has resolved upon non-compliance with any new order of things which may be created without her co-operation. The Roumanians have occupied Nicopolis. The Turkish cavalry had reconnoitred six miles beyond the Russo-Turkish frontier [in Asia]—whereupon a strong detachment of Russians attacked them. A storm stopped the fighting. The result was indecisive, both combatants maintaining their positions. The report of the recall of Midhat Pasha was premature; he visits Vienna and London on behalf of the Porte. Raouf Pasha telegraphs that the Russians, retreating from Yeniasachra, massacred 345 villagers. The defeat of Suleiman Pasha is unconfirmed. Communication with Philippopolis by railway is restored. The Russian advance on Adrianople is apparently arrested. A Turkish official despatch states that Osman Pasha has occupied Lovatz, driving out the Russians.

31st July.

A letter from the Sheikh ul-Islam has been read in all the Turkish mosques, enjoining calmness and moderation and avoidance of acts of hostility against Christians. In the House of Commons, the Hon'ble R. Bourke (Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), said that the Russian Government has not yet answered Lord Derby's despatch relative to the alleged Russian atrocities. It is reported that the Grand Duke Alexander has routed Ahmed Eynub Pasha's army near Ruzhuk. Lord George Hamilton (Under Secretary for the India Office), said that the charge to India on account of the army promotion warrant, will be £500,000 annually. A fresh disorderly scene in the House of Commons has occurred. A Russian official report states that an insurrectionary movement is extending in the province of Terse province on the north of the Caucasus mountains. The insurgents have surprised a detachment of Russians. The Russians at Daghestan have been reinforced. The strike in America is extending to New York and westwards; various trades joining the strikers. In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote said that a special vote on account of the despatch of troops to the Mediterranean was not required. It was, he thought, needless to further explain the views and intentions of Government before the prorogation of Parliament.

1st August.

Osman Pasha telegraphs that he fought all Monday at Plevna, against 60,000 Russians, with cavalry and fifty guns. A renewal of the battle was expected on Tuesday. The reported defeat of Ahmed Pasha is wholly unfounded. The Russians are advancing from Ardahan, their advanced guard being near Pennek. The Russian centre, reconnoitering, has had skirmishes with Ahmed Mukhtar's vanguard. The Austro-Hungarian Government has resolved upon the mobilisation of four divisions. The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs has resigned. Server Pasha has been appointed his successor.

2nd August.

A Russian official despatch admits the repulse at Plevna on Monday. Osman Pasha telegraphs that the Russians on Tuesday resumed the offensive east of Plevna, and were completely defeated everywhere, with a loss of 8,000 killed and 24,000 wounded, and are retreating to their camp. The Russian official accounts admit defeat on Tuesday, after desperate fighting against superior numbers. The special correspondents state that the Turkish loss was comparatively small, because of the fact that they were acting only on the defensive. The Turks are advancing under Mehemed Pasha (the Prussian General), from Osmanbazar towards Plevna, to join Osman Pasha (from Widdin). The Russian position at

Tirnova is seriously menaced. According to a Turkish official despatch, the Russians attacked Raouf Pasha at Ekesaghra on the 31st ultimo, when the Turks retreated to Karabunar. Suleiman Pasha, however, the same day, defeated the Russians, recaptured Ekesaghra and took several guns.

3rd Aug.

Russian reinforcements are being hurried across the Danube. The passenger traffic on the railway is stopped. Strenuous efforts are being made to retrieve the Plevna disaster to the Russians. The Czar and the Grand Duke Nicholas are at Biela. Suleiman Pasha is actively pressing the Russian army. Mehemed Pasha is operating against the Russians near Rasgrad.

Bombay, 3rd August.

By an arrangement with the Turkish Consul all the Mahomedan mosques here were illuminated last night in honor of the Turkish victory at Plevna. There in great excitement among Mahomedans. Sir Richard Temple will preside at a meeting to be held here on the 10th instant to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Jamesjee Jeejeeboy. The local mortality rate is now 52 per thousand per annum.

London, 4th August.

The *Times* announces that two troopships are ordered to be ready for sea by the 11th instant, to embark 3,000 additional troops for the Mediterranean. Stocks are buoyant, it being considered that the Turkish victory in Bulgaria will lessen the chance of foreign intervention. Greece is arming the staff of the Greek army, and commanders of brigades have been appointed.

Advices from Armenia state that General Loris Melikoff has been reinforced by fourteen battalions and three batteries, and has resumed the offensive. There has been already two days' continuous fighting, the result of which is unknown.

5th August.

No fresh news has been received from the seat of war in Bulgaria or Roumania. The whole of the Russian Imperial Guard and several Russian divisions have been mobilised, and most of them are going to Bulgaria, whilst the remainder will proceed to the Caucasus. A Russian Imperial ukase also calls out 150,000 men of the Landwehr.

6th August.

Osman Pasha has been reinforced, and is strongly entrenched at Plevna. The Russians are encamped 15 miles away, with their advanced guard only 6 miles distant. It is reported that the Turkish commander-in-chief, with an army corps, is marching towards Tirnova. The Russians (? Roumanians—Ed.) are bombarding Widdin. Turkish official accounts state that the Russians retreated in disorder after their defeat at Ekesaghra. Suleiman Pasha has occupied the Hamboghaz Pass. Hobart Pasha has been appointed Admiral of the Black Sea fleet, and has destroyed the Russian fort at Tobamchira. The Turkish expedition in the Caucasus has been abandoned. The relations between Turkey and Greece are in a critical condition.

7th August.

An official Russian despatch states that the Russian loss at Plevna was 5,000. The retreat of General Gourko into the Balkans is admitted. 300 Bosnian insurgents have been driven by the Turks into Austrian territory and have been disarmed.

The House of Commons has negated a motion made by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, declaring it to be too late in the present session to sanction the Royal warrant on army promotion. At a Conservative meeting, Lord Salisbury has said that the British Government desire to observe a strict neutrality. He hoped that they would honorably steer clear of the many difficulties of the situation without endangering peace. The Turks have occupied Kassarlik and Selvi. Russian reinforcements to the number of 15,000 men have crossed the Armenian frontier, and threaten Mukhtar Pasha's right wing and centre.

8th August.

Server Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has denied that Midhat Pasha is on any mission from the Porte. The Russians have evacuated all their positions south of the Balkans, with the exception of the Schipka Pass. It is announced that a special Turkish Imperial guard camp

from the reserves will be formed to protect Constantinople. A Turkish official despatch states that the Russians unsuccessfully attacked Lovatz on the 7th instant, but were defeated and compelled to fall back, losing 300 killed and 600 wounded. The Turks have completely defeated the Bosnian insurgents.

9th August.

The Grand Duke Michael is at Alexandropol and is expected to resume the offensive [in Armenia.—Ed.] in a few days. General Tcherniaeff will join the army of the Caucasus. Admiral Hornby and General Dickson have inspected the lines at Gallipoli, and reported thereon to Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador at Constantinople. The Porte has informed Mr. Layard that the Ottoman Government will complete the fortifications of Gallipoli, increase its garrison, and defend the place itself.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The subjoined telegrams are taken from the San Francisco papers:—

Baltimore, 20th July.

As the 6th Regiment, Col. Clarence Peters, was marching along Baltimore street to Camden Station to proceed to Cumberland, the Regiment was stoned and fired into by a crowd on the streets. The Regiment fired into the crowd, and a number were killed and wounded. The confusion and excitement is so great at present that it is impossible to get at the facts now. Four dead bodies have been taken to the Middle District Station, and a number of wounded, six or seven, to various drug stores.

10 P.M.

At this hour the excitement attending the terrible shooting by the 6th Regiment is still fierce, and the crowd on Baltimore-street for several squares from South each way, is on the increase. The sidewalks almost impassable. In front of the Middle Police Station on North-street, nearly opposite the City Hall, most of the dead and wounded have been taken, the way blockaded with an excited mass, eager to learn the names of the unfortunate men. In this station there are now lying eight dead bodies and two wounded.

Mobs also assembled in Chicago, Toledo, New York, and elsewhere, and created riots, some of which had to be put down by the military at a considerable loss of life. At latest reports matters appear to have quieted down considerably, though at Chicago the strikers were still very turbulent.

Pittsburg, 21st July.

A dreadful riot occurred at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A number of men and several women and children were killed and wounded. Seven dead bodies have been taken from the scene, and it is not known how many are yet to be gathered up. The firing was done by Philadelphia militia. One of their men and one of the Pittsburg soldiers are killed by the strikers. All say that the firing was unprovoked. The excitement is tremendous. A large body of men left for the Allegheny Arsenal a few moments ago, with the avowed purpose of seizing the arms stored there, to be used in repelling the militia.

9 P.M.

At this hour the excitement is raging all over the city, which is virtually in the hands of an armed mob, composed of laborers and iron workers, coal miners, stevedores and others, who are in full sympathy with the strikers. A large mob visited the Johnson Gun Factory, on Smithfield-street, about 7 o'clock this evening, and armed themselves; and another and still larger crowd has just finished the demolition of Brown's establishment, on Wood-street, which they completely gutted, and then marched down Fifth avenue, with drums beating and flags flying, to the number of nearly 3,000. As yet they have not shown any inclination to destroy anything but railroad property. It is reported that the Allegheny Arsenal is in the hands of the rioters.

Deadwood, D. T., 25th July.

James Ryan, a resident of Spearfish City, just in, states that Lieut. Heuly, with his company of soldiers, augmented by a dozen civilians, left this point on Sunday morning with two days' rations, and have not been heard from since. Lieut. Reynolds, with twenty soldiers, had just arrived here from Hat Creek and was going out in search of

them. Two large bodies of Indians were seen yesterday morning on Redwater, about five miles from Spearfish. Kiplinger's ranch, on Crow Creek, was attacked by Indians yesterday. Seven men were occupying it at the time, two of whom escaped and made their way to Spearfish. The others had not been heard of since. The Indians captured all the stock and burned the ranch and hay.

Later.

Intense excitement prevails throughout the city. At short intervals since yesterday morning, horsemen have been arriving from the different towns and hay fields in this vicinity, bringing details of fresh murders and outrages by savages, who seem to have broke loose from the Agencies in large numbers, and are infesting the country in all directions. Up to this hour, 7 p.m., at least 20 murders have been reported. Some of the killed are well-known citizens of Deadwood. Nearly every ranch along the Redwater and in Spearfish Valley has been devastated.

San Francisco, 26th July.

A kind of uneasy feeling which grew in strength as the evening approached was noticeable among our citizens all day yesterday. At the Chamber of Commerce during the day some 3,000 men at least enrolled themselves as a Committee of Public Safety, the National Guard were put under arms as night approached, the *Pensacola* prepared to drop down to the front of the city, and information was received by the Mayor that all the marines that could be spared from Mare Island were at the disposal of the authorities. In coming down from Mare Island to the city, with the usual cleverness of her officers, the *Pensacola* was grounded. Rumors of an attempt to burn the mail dock and destroy several large factories where Chinese labour is employed, added to the widespread fear that a carnival of blood and destruction was about to be inaugurated. The men who signed the roll of the Committee of Public Safety assembled at Horticultural Hall at half-past seven p.m., and by eight o'clock the hall was filled by some 1,500 of our most respectable citizens. Before any regular business could be transacted, a requisition was received from the chief of police for 100 men, and it was rumored that the mail dock was on fire. Clubs having been previously distributed, the 100 were at once sent off to the City Hall, General Cobb in command.

A meeting called by an advertisement in a morning paper met on the New City Hall lot about eight o'clock, and it was attended by about 500 men. A man named N. P. Brock endeavoured to excite the crowd. He said the question now was whether the white man or the Chinaman was to leave this country, and the question would have to be decided within two months. Stanford had made an order in June reducing the wages of workmen, but he was glad enough to rescind the order when he heard of the strikes in the East. He was accountable for the continued introduction of Chinamen here. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had a contract to deliver 25,000 Chinamen on this coast by October next, and he went in for blowing the ships that brought them out of the water. He offered in conclusion to lead a forlorn hope into Chinatown and burn it up, but as the orator appeared to be drunk and his proposal ridiculous, he was pelted by the mob with stones and driven from the stand.

Daniel Spelman, a respectable working man, addressed the crowd and appealed to their good sense not to resort to violence, but to redress the Chinese wrong by legal means. He was interrupted and the crowd's cries of "Fire him out!" "Kill him!" "Burn him!" drowned further remarks, but his sobriety, good sense, and earnestness saved him from the ill-treatment they had given to the bellicose Brock.

At the close of the meeting the crowd went for the Chinese wash-houses. The mob passed through Seventh-street to Howard, and then commenced their work.

The first place attacked was a laundry on Howard near Russ-street, which was demolished in the usual manner. The next was on the corner of Mary-street, and after battering in the front the hoodlums started to fire the building. Special Officer Piercy appeared upon the scene at this moment with nothing but his club in hand, and announced his intention of braining the first man who should throw a

stone or attempt to enter the building. He evidently meant what he said, and the cowardly mob, overawed by his plucky conduct, moved on down the street to a wash-house just east of Third-street, which was demolished with stones and a battering ram. They also sacked a wash-house on Minna-street and cast the washing into the street, but were interrupted by the appearance of a body of special police officers, who dispersed them. Not a wash-house of the locality described escaped bombardment with stones. One of the leaders pointed out one white laundry, and this was unmolested.

At eight o'clock last night the glare of what was evidently a large fire shone out in the direction of the Pacific Mail Dock, and an alarm from the fire bell shortly afterwards located it at that place. The department responded with the greatest activity, and it was found that the fire had gained a strong hold in the large lumber yard adjoining the dock. The warehouses, full of shingles and lumber, burned like tinder, and in a few moments a perfect sea of fire and black smoke showed the firemen how hot their work was to be in more senses than one. Chief-officer Scannell arrived on the ground with the first engine, and first directed the entire force upon the fire at the south side, where it was rapidly approaching four ships which lay at the dock. At a quarter to nine o'clock a detachment of regular police arrived and cleared the yard of the spectators and idlers. The ships being by this time safe, the water was nearly all taken round to the roadway through the centre of the yard, and here the fire began to stop further spreading. For two hours stream after stream was poured on. Now and then the fire would leap across and drive the firemen back, but the steady work kept it in its place, and by half-past eleven o'clock it was virtually under control. All through the night the blaze, though surrounded and prevented from spreading, continued to feed on the buildings and timber, piles of which had already fallen victim to it. Early in the evening a large mob collected on Rincon hill, in front of St. Mary's Hospital, overlooking the fire. Every available spot of standing room was shortly occupied, and the mob increased to thousands. About half-past nine the order was given to the special police, adorned with a white band around the arm and carrying each a hickory club, to clear First and Brannan streets, apprehension being felt in spite of the guard that some attempt would be made to fire the Pacific Mail Wharf. Soon the roughs began to congregate, and, largely reinforced, surrounded them, about twenty in number, on all sides. They called for help, and about fifty more went up. There was boisterous talking for awhile from the hoodlums, who pressed against and jostled the detachment. Then the word to charge was given, and the row began. Descending clubs could be seen in all directions, and the hoodlum yell immediately following the whack of a club made a very noisy as well as a lively scene. The roughs held their place for a minute, then wavered and broke up the street. This ended the row on the small hill, and orders were then given to disperse the mob, which numbered thousands, on the large hill near the hospital. Detachments of regulars and specials were sent around to First and Bryant streets, and another went directly up the hill, the main object being to prevent the volleys of stones, which saluted every engine and policeman as they went round the yard. The charge was made from the three points at the same time, and a hot row ensued. Nothing but yells were heard for a few moments till the first pistol was fired by one of the roughs. Then all drew, and a rattling fusillade followed at intervals until about 75 shots in all were fired. One woman stood on the verandah of her house and fired six shots from a revolver into the crowd, until a couple of pistol shots drove her in, and all engaged in shooting or throwing stones from the houses were driven to cover in a similarly summary manner. When the shooting began the mob broke and ran in all directions, and in a remarkably short time the hill, which had been covered with people, had on it only a few detachments of police to keep it clear. It was guarded for the rest of the evening, and no further trouble with the mob was experienced.

Clippings.

The *Ohoya Shimbuns* says:—"Thenewhouse, with beautiful garden, of Mr. Okuma, the Okura-Kio, has been completed. It is astonishingly splendid and cost him a sum of more than 30,000." Now it is well known that Mr. Okuma Shigenobu, the Okura-Kio, is skilled in financial management, as may be seen in the present troubles, when the supply of the enormous war expenses is provided for without the least embarrassment, and such a measure as preventing the money going abroad is entirely owing to his excellent management. Oh! extraordinary is Mr. Okuma in financial matters! It is also astonishing to observe his skill in his own household economy, for he has hitherto been expending considerable sums of money on charitable purposes, such as the support of, poor people, contributions to school establishments, &c., and now his new house has cost him more than all the salary that he has received since his first appointment to his office would defray. This is no strange thing, but a simple fact, that even a single yen bears considerable interest, which before long multiplies to many hundred times of the original value, through only the prudent use of it by the owner. Therefore we think we are certain that to such an excellent gentleman as Mr. Okuma, who thinks first of charity to others and second of his own comfort, people will never attribute the quality of extravagance, when they see and hear of "Mr. Okuma living in a golden palace, wearing the handsomest clothes, collecting the rarest birds and animals, planting beautiful trees, driving splendid carriages, loving games and tea meetings, eating the daintiest dinners, keeping the loveliest ladies, and dancing and singing, all for the nourishment of his precious health and spirits!"—*Komin Shimshi.*—*Hiojo News Translation.*

The *Globe* says it may not be out of place to call attention to the steps which certain Governments in the East are taking to furnish themselves with weapons of offence. Some years ago the Japanese, who had been regarded as one of the most intelligent and pacific of Asiatic peoples, conformed to the rules of Western civilisation by taking the preliminary steps to provide themselves with ironclads and guns of formidable calibre. Towards this end they applied to Europe for a loan at nine per cent., and, singularly enough, got the money. Emboldened by this success they subsequently asked for another, and as the credit of the country had risen owing to the punctual payment of the interest on the first loan, they were enabled to raise the second on more favourable terms. Orders for building ironclad ships and gunboats followed, and some have already been sent while others are in process of construction. The Chinese, as vigilant neighbours of the Japanese, naturally regard these proceedings with lively interest, and we now find that they are following in the wake of Japan, and are borrowing money for a similar purpose. Instructions to build vessels of war have been sent to Europe; and there can be no doubt that a considerable portion of this money will be devoted to acquiring the means of the offensive or defensive warfare. Indeed, it is said that one of the Chinese Ambassadors, or some high functionary of the Flowery Land, has already been instructed to proceed to Constantinople with a view to arranging for the purchase of one or two ironclads which the Turkish Government are building in England, but which it will not be possible for us under present circumstances to deliver. It is unnecessary to point out that the Turkish navy has been built by the money borrowed in England, and it is not improbable that in the fulness of time China or Japan may go to war on the principle that the facility to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done. History may then repeat itself, and the dividends on the Japanese and Chinese stocks may fall into the same category as those of Turkey and Peru."

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by GEORGE STREET, 30, CORNHILL, LONDON (E.C.)

Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 31st AUGUST, 1877.

ARRIVALS—Since last mail day are the English mails of 13th and 20th ultimo, by the M.M. steamer *Tigre* and P. & O. steamer *Lombardy*. Also, the s.s. *Loudoun Castle* from London, and *Hesperia* from Hamburg.

PIECE GOODS.—Another week of weary waiting has to be registered to-day. Of all the commodities—textile—which the foreigner can supply to the native, the *Long Ell* is the only one that has been in anything like request, and we are indebted to Hongkong for the movement in that, as well as for the improvement noticeable in the under-noted quotations therefor.

OUTPORTS.—Advices from every quarter report dullness. In JAPAN the import market is upset by the decline in the native currency.

Grey Shirtings.—A spasmodic enquiry for 7-l's. freely met as a rule, and prices irregular but slightly firmer. 8½-lbs. Few sales recorded. Dewhurst's *Eagle* last sale Tls. 1.86. Auction rates 1 cand. lower. Common goods as before, but, by reason of their scarcity, more firmly held. 9½-lbs. a 10-lbs.—A very limited business—Tls. 2.45 has been declined for a small lot of Dewhurst's *Eagle*—*Tunsin*.

White Shirtings.—True 64 a 66 counts shew no alteration in value, but "ordinary" chops are again lower in price, and there is but little market for either, or for any of the other reeds under this heading.

T-Cloths.—No change for the better as yet. The market keeps lifeless, transactions are trifling; and quotations nominal with an easier tendency.

Drills.—This article maintains last week's currencies. Indeed, a trifle higher has been obtainable for both *English* and *Dutch* makes, while a small trade in *American* is reported at Tls. 2.90 per piece for *Massachusetts* chop.

Jeans and Sheetings.—Neither article has been wanted, but of P.M.C.J. (*American Jeans*) about 2,300 pieces *sea-damaged* are shortly to be auctioned, and that will test the market in respect of that import.

Fancy Cottons.—A most unsatisfactory market generally. *Velvets* have frequently been asked for, but the offers, being so much below former selling rates, have rarely been accepted. *Velveteens*—18-inch—about 300 pieces at Tl. 0.12 per yard. The demand for common 2 a 2½-lbs. *Turkey Reds* has revived, but there are no sellers at the rates named, viz., Tls. 1.00 a 1.20 per piece. A few good *Dyed Brocades* have been taken at Tls. 2.77½ per piece, but nearly every other description of *Fancy Cottons* has been neglected.

Woolens.—*Long Ells*.—An advance in Hongkong, advised to us last Saturday, caused a spurt here, but the southern dealers went warily to work, and secured sundry odd lots in—amongst others—native hands at cheap prices, say Tls. 6.32½ for V. Scarlet; Tls. 6.40 a 6.47 for U. U., and Tls. 6.50 a 6.55 for C.P.H. At the Tuesday auction the last-named sold up to Tls. 6.67 per piece. *Green, Dark Blue, Orange, and Black* have been in request for same destination. The sales and resales—privately—for the week exceed 3,000 pieces. The market closes quietly. *Camlets*.—A transaction—500 pieces, good, at Tls. 12.70, put through on last mail day, is the only one I have to announce. The market has been very quiet since, and that rate could not now be obtained. Of Imitation *Russian Cloths*, 200 pieces have been settled at Tls. 2½, but in *Spanish Stripes* or *Medium Cloths* no business has been reported. *Figured Orleans*—Of these, 1,800 pieces good quality patterns and assortment, and 2,000 pieces inferior have been booked at Tls. 3.10 for the former, and Tls. 2.65 a 2.60 per piece for the latter. *Plain Lustres, Grapes and Lastings* have not found favor on the market, and quotations, for each and all of them, continue nominal.

O. P. H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, Retail prices	13.37½	12.00	12.70	11.45	13.40	...	...	12.50	11.50	...
Long Ells, ...	6.65	6.90	6.60	7.20	7.30	...	...	7.80	7.40	...
Spanish Stripes, ...	0.54	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.55	0.59	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.54

VAN-LOONG, Auction 27th ulto.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales.
Spanish Stripes p. yd. £		0.47	0.46½/46½	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pa. 36

KIN-MING, 28th ulto.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales.
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. £	13.37½	.....	12.67½/72½	11.47½/45	13.37½/40	...	...	.....	11.55/50	.....	13.60	.....	460
Long Ells, ...	6.64/6.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Lasting Lion, .....	.....	.....	10.92½	.....	.....	...	...	.....	11.37½	.....	.....	.....	160
"Elephant, .....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	...	...	.....	10.37½/32½	.....	.....	.....	96
Sp. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd.,	0.53½/54½	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

YUEN-FONG, 30th ulto.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales.
Camlets G.G. p. pce. £	12.75/77½	11.20	12.55	11.52½	13.27½	...	...	12.45	11.17½	.....	.....	.....	200
"S.S.G. p. pce. £	12.75/80	11.15/17½	12.52½/57½	11.55	13.25/22½	...	...	12.42½	11.17½	.....	13.75	.....	400
Sp. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd.,	0.56	0.56½	0.52½	0.58	0.58	0.63	0.59	0.59	0.60	.....	.....	.....	252

MISCELLANEOUS.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales.
Camlets L.L.L. p. pce. £	11.52½/50	.....	.....	10.47½	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30

AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS—

"Fuh-Sing."—27th instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. *Red Lion*, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.56 a 1.56½ per piece, and 7-lbs. *Dewhurst's Eagle*, 500 pieces, at Tls. 1.30½ per piece. JEANS—8-lbs. *Green Peacock*, 500 pieces, at Tls. 1.30½ a 1.30½ per piece. T-CLOTHS—6-lbs. *Red Pheasant*, 500 pieces, at Tl. 0.82½ per piece. HANDKERCHIEFS—28-inch, 1,000 dozens, at Tl. 0.46½ per dozen. VELVETS—22-inch *Black Lie Woman*, 250 pieces, at Tl. 0.1.5.6½ a 0.1.5.7 per yard. YARN—No. 28, *Red Pheasant*, 5 bales, at Tls. 68.25 a 68.55 per bale.

"Van Loong."—

GREY SHIRTINGS—6-lbs. *Lie Eagle*, 1,000 pieces, at Tl. 0.97 a 0.97½ per piece. T-CLOTHS—7-lbs. *Two Cash*, 500 pieces, at Tls. 1.19 per piece. DRILLS—14-lbs. *Dragon*, 1,500 pieces at Tls. 1.78½ a 1.78½ per piece. JEANS—8-lbs. *Peacock*, 1,500 pieces, at Tls. 1.30 a 1.29½ for *Common*, Tls. 1.38½ for *Best*. IRISHES—*Woman Chop*, 100 pieces, at Tls. 2.74½ a 2.80 per piece. VELVETS—22-inch *Black Lie Woman*, 300 pieces, at Tls. 0.1.5.5½ a 1.5.4½ per yard.

"Kin Ming."—28th instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs., 7,300 pieces, at Tls. 1.37 a 1.37½ for *Green Lion*, Tls. 1.46 a 1.45 for *Blue Lion*, Tls. 1.56½ for *Red Lion*. T-CLOTHS—7-lbs., 2,250 pieces, at Tls. 1.06½ a 1.06½ for *Green Ram*, Tls. 1.07½ for *Green Eagle*, Tls. 1.16½ a 1.16 for *Blue Ram*.

"Yuen Fong."—30th instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. *House*, 2,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.26½ a 1.26½ per piece. WHITE SHIRTINGS—64-reed *Blue Lighthouse*, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.58½ a 1.58½ per piece.

MISCELLANEOUS—

TURKEY RED CAMBRICS—*Fisherman*, 360 pieces, at Tls. 1.60 for 2½-lbs., Tls. 1.65½ for 2½-lbs. and (with all faults), 2½-lbs. *Green Joss*, 200 pieces, at Tls. 1.76½ per piece.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.*	QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.*
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—			Tls. m. c.	LASTINGS, 30 yds			Tls. m. c.
6-lbs. 39 in. 38½ yds.	pc.	0.9.3 to 1.0.2		CRAPPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. nm.	pc.	8.2.5 to 11.5.0	0.0.5 } Per Chang of 141 inches.
7-lbs.		0.9.8 „ 1.2.2		CRAPPE LUSTRES		3.0.0 „ 3.5.0	
Dowhurst's Eagle		1.3.1 „		PLAIN—Do. Black		4.0.0 „ 3.9.0	0.2.0 per pce.
8½ @ 8½ lbs.		1.1.0 „ 1.8.6		ORLEANS—Fig. 30 yds.		2.5.0 „ 3.6.0	
D. Eagle X.X.		1.8.8 „		Special Colors & Patterns		3.5.0 „ 3.7.5	
9 a 9½-lbs.		1.8.0 „ 2.1.5					
9½ a 10-lbs.		1.9.4 „ 2.3.5					
Dowhurst's, Best		2.3.5 „ 2.6.3	0.0.8 per pce.				
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				Metals and Sundries.			
40 yds. 36 in. 56 R. nom.	pc.	1.3.0 „ 1.4.5		QUICKSILVER	pr pol.	54.0.0 „ 56.0.0	2.0.0 per pol.
60 reed		1.3.5 „ 1.5.0		TIN PLATES—14 x 10...pr box.		4.1.0 „ 4.2.5	0.4.0 „
64 „		1.5.0 „ 1.7.0		Small		4.0.5 „	
64 „ Best & 66 Reed		1.8.0 „ 2.0.0		IRON WIRE—No. 11	pr pol.	4.5.0 „	
66 @ 80 reed		1.9.5 „ 2.3.0		12/16		5.0.0 „	0.2.5 „
Best		2.2.5 „ 2.8.0		17/23		5.7.5 „	
DEILLS, Am. 40 yd 30 in 15 lb. nom.		2.7.5 „ 2.9.7		STRAITS TIN, Fong Hing		17.0.0 „ 17.2.0	1.2.5 „
English		1.4 a 15-lbs. 1.7.5 „ 2.2.0	0.1.0 „	Fok Chok		16.5.0 „	
Do. Fine to Finest		2.4.0 „ 2.6.0		Common chops		13.0.0 „ 16.0.0	
Dutch, 13 a 14½-lbs.		2.1.0 „ 2.2.5		STEEL	pr tub.	3.6.0 „	0.2.5 „
JEANS, Dh. Best 30 yd 30 in 8½ lbs 2.0.0 „ 2.1.0			0.0.7½ „	Bamboo	pr pol.	3.7.0 „	
English		8 a 8½ lbs. 1.3.0 „ 1.9.5		JAPAN COPPER, Finger			
American		1.7.0 „ 2.3.5		Slab, best		18.0.0 „	0.6.0 „
SHEETINGS—				Ore		17.0.0 „	
Amr., 40 yds. 36 a 38 in. 15 lbs.		2.9.0 „ 3.1.0	0.0.8 „	HOOF IRON		2.6.5 „ 2.7.0	0.1.2½ „
Eng.		14 a 16 lbs. 2.3.0 „ 2.4.5		PIG IRON	pr cap.	18.0.0 „ 20.0.0	0.6.7½ „
T-CLOTHS—				NAILROD IRON—			
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ord.	p. pc.	0.7.6 „ 0.9.2		Dawes' Best	pr pol.	2.2.5 „ 2.3.0	
7-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ord.		0.9.0 „ 1.0.4	0.0.4 „	H. Rogers, Sons & Co.		2.2.5 „	
6-lbs. Mex.		1.0.7 „ 1.5.5		Belgian		1.6.5 „ 1.7.5	0.1.2½ „
7-lbs.		1.4.0 „ 1.7.0		M. M. Crown		2.0.5 „ 2.1.5	
8 to 8½-lbs.		1.7.0 „ 1.9.5	0.0.8 „	Bar—Dawes		2.3.5 „	
Better kinds and XX		1.7.0 „ 1.9.5		Round		2.3.0 „ 2.3.5	
HANDKERCHIEFS—				LEAD—L B.		5.5.5 „	0.2.5 „
Blue 28 a 31 in.	dz.	0.4.2 „ 0.5.8	0.0.2½ per doz.	Common Brands		5.5.0 „	
Brown		0.4.0 „ 0.4.2		COTTON, Common, nom.		10.2.0 „ 10.8.0	0.3.5 „
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White	pc.	1.8.0 „ 1.9.5	0.1.0 per pce.	Medium		11.0.0 „ 11.2.0	
Dyed		2.2.0 „ 2.3.0	0.1.5 „	Best		11.5.0 „ 11.8.0	
BROADER—White, 40 yds.		1.9.0 „ 2.0.0	0.1.0 „	SUGAR—			
Dyed		2.6.0 „ 2.8.5	0.1.0 „	White, Swatow, No. 1		5.8.0 „ 6.0.0	0.2.0 „
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds		3.6.0 „ 4.5.0	0.2.0 „	„ 2		5.0.0 „ 5.6.0	
CEINTS—Assorted nom.		1.2.0 „ 1.4.0	0.1.5 „	„ 3		4.4.0 „ 5.0.0	0.1.2 „
Blue		1.1.5 „ 1.2.5		Canton, „ 1		4.8.0 „ 5.4.0	0.2.0 „
Brown		1.2.0 „ 1.3.0	0.0.7 „	„ 2		4.2.0 „ 4.6.0	
Scarlet		1.4.0 „ 1.6.5		„ 3		3.5.0 „ 4.0.0	0.1.2 „
PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds.		1.4.0 „ 2.2.0	0.0.7 per 30 yds.	Brown, Swatow, Best		2.5.0 „ 3.0.0	0.2.0 „
50/52		3.6.0 „ 4.2.0		Common		2.0.0 „ 2.5.0	
Best		4.2.0 „ 4.7.5		„ Canton		2.5.0 „ 3.0.0	0.1.3 „
T. REDS, 24 yd. 2 a 3 lb. 32 in. nom.		0.9.0 „ 1.9.0	0.1.5 per pce.	„ Common		1.6.0 „ 2.0.0	
Best	pc.		0.1.8 „	PEPPER—Black		6.5.0 „	0.3.6 „
VELVETS—Black, 22 in.	yd.	0.1.5 „ 0.1.8	0.1.5 „	White		12.0.0 „ 12.5.0	0.5.0 „
VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in.		0.1.2 „ 0.1.3		RATTANS—Common		2.8.0 „ 3.2.0	
26 in.			0.0.3½ per 30 yds.	Good to fine		3.2.0 „ 3.5.0	0.1.5 „
BLUE DENIMS		0.0.3 „ 0.0.5		Best		3.6.0 „ 4.0.0	
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	pc.	1.1.5 „ 1.2.0	0.0.6½ per pce.	SAPAN WOOD—			
41 in.		1.4.0 „ 1.5.0		3 pieces to the picul.		2.8.0 „ 3.0.0	0.1.0 „
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nom.		0.6.0 „ 0.7.0	0.0.3½ „	5 „ „ „ & inf.		1.8.0 „ 2.4.0	
YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28 a 32		65.0.0 „ 80.0.0	0.7.0 per pol.	SANDALWOOD, South Sea		3.4.0 „ 3.5.0	
CAMLETS, English, S S nom.		11.8.0 „ 12.7.5		Timor		9.0.0 „ 10.0.0	0.4.0 „
GG		12.3.0 „		Malabar		16.5.0 „ 18.0.0	
SSG		12.4.0 „	0.0.5 „	MANGROVE BARK		0.7.0 „ 1.3.0	0.0.3 „
Dutch	Tls.	19.0.0 „ 21.0.0		FLINT STONES		0.4.5 „	
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS	yd.	0.7.0 „ 1.4.0		Coals, Odif (to arrive)		7.8.0 „	
SPANISH STRIPES		0.4.8 „ 0.5.3	0.1.2 „	American		9.0.0 „	
„ T.T.B		0.5.5 „		Sydney (Bull)		7.0.0 „	
„ H.H		0.5.6 „		Newcastle, N.S.W.		6.7.5 „	0.0.5 per ton.
LONG ELLS—				Takasima (large)		6.0.0 „	
Scarlet, 24 yrd. H.H	pc.	6.6.5 „		(dust)		4.5.0 „	
„ CPH		6.6.5 „		Japan		4.3.0 „ 6.2.5	
„ U U		6.5.5 „		Formosa		4.5.0 „	
„ V		6.4.0 „ 6.4.5		WINDOW GLASS—			
Assorted, H.H Noml.		6.7.0 „ 7.2.0	0.0.4½ „	Large	pr box.	2.9.0 „	0.1.5 per box.
„ CPH		6.7.0 „ 7.2.0		Small		2.4.5 „ 2.7.0	100 sq. feet
„ G G							
„ U U							
„ V		6.6.0 „ 6.6.5					

* Haikwan Sycee Tls. 100—Shanghai Currency Tls. 111.40.

† Cargo quotations.

METALS.—There is no change to note. Of *Nail-Rod Iron* and *Lead* there have not been any sales recorded. *Tin* is again lower in value. and so is *Quicksilver*, the demand for both being of the faintest description. *Tin Plates* are nominally as last quoted, but the article is not asked for.

FREIGHTS.—*Orate*, British barque, 731 tons, Nagasaki and back, 23 lay days, \$1.85 per ton; *B. F. Watson*, American barque, 992 tons, Nagasaki and back, 26 lay days, \$2.00, in full; *Corea*, British barque, 581 tons, Nagasaki and back, 30 lay days, \$1.65 per ton; *Coringa*, American barque, 777 tons, Nagasaki and back, 20 lay days, \$1.65 per ton; *Isle of Erin*, British ship, 888 tons, Foochow and back, 25 lay days, \$2.95, in full; *City of Aberdeen*, British ship, 551 tons, Keelung and back, 20 lay days, \$2.10 per ton; *Jerfacon*, British schooner, 286 tons, hence to Tientsin, 12 lay days, \$0.25 per picul; *Sea Belle*, British schooner, 219 tons, hence to Tientsin, 14 lay days, \$0.25 per picul; *Lunan*, British brig, 262 tons, hence to Tientsin, 10 lay days, \$1.75, in full; *Cassandra*, German steamer, 1,036 tons, hence to Swatow, dispatch, Tls. 2,000, in full; *Coquette*, German barque, 281 tons, hence to Tientsin, 14 lay days, \$0.23 per picul; *Countess of Errol*, British schooner, 218 tons, hence to Tientsin, 14 lay days, \$0.28 per picul; *Uziah*, British schooner, 218 tons, hence to Tientsin, 10 lay days, \$0.28 per picul; *Lulu*, British schooner, Chinkiang to Tientsin, dispatch, \$3,200, in full.

COTTON.—The prices of old Cotton are a shade weaker, and very little disposition to operate in it. The new crop has wonderfully improved under the influence of the genial weather of the past week, and, if this continue a little longer, the peasantry say the yield will be very good.

EXCHANGE.—A slight advance in sterling rates has to be noticed. On India, a moderate amount of business has been done at gradually weakening rates. Bank paper on Hongkong may be had at 27 per cent. discount.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 29th August, 1877. compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 193 to 198, both Nos. inclusive.

Goods.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATION.												
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiaoking.	Hankow.	Chafu.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.
Grey Shirtings	1,750		16,350	950	730	17,100	1,000	16,552		450	6,000	750	3,000
T-Cloths	725		6,140	1,200	150	4,620	3,125	2,500		340			
White Shirtings	1,000		350	50		1,040		3,200		350			
Drills, English	1,000		3,395	775	1,975	8,790		6,849		420		60	
Do., American	535		195	75	30	150							
Jeans, English	840		150	640		360	400	2,880					
Do., American	540					200		460					
Sheetings, English								1,020					
Do., American	40					60	160	3,240					
Dyed Shirtings													
Brocades & Sp. Shirts, White ..						100		250					
Do., Dyed ..	150		250	50		250	100	65					
Damasks, Dyed ..			80			170		359					
Chintzes ..			530			220	60	1,544		210			
Turkey Red Shirtings ..	90		400			223	1,235	625				100	
Velvets ..	80		138	44	100	162		78				120	640
Velveteens ..			24			123							
Handkerchiefs ..			400	400		890							
Muslins ..			100										
Dimities ..													
Spanish Stripes ..	108		168	78	210	114		78		42			
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	68		114	102	102	478							
Camlets ..	50		30	110	100	590		90		230		30	
Long Ells ..	40		340	180	407	780		40		40		60	
Lastings ..	20		60	40	60	240		120		20		140	
Crape Lastings ..	20		20										
Lustres, Plain ..													
Do., Figured ..	240		599	60	120	480	240	100				100	200
Crape ..	100		100					500					
Lead in Pigs ..	212		58		51								
Iron—Nail Rod ..	252					210							

Goods.	DELIVERIES.		IMPORTS.		STOCKS AT DATE, BASED ON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS DATED 1ST JAN., 1877.		
	For the Week.	For Year From 1st Jan. 1877.	For the Week.	For Year from 1st Jan. 1877.	*At date Estimated.	†	Against 30th Aug., 1876.
Grey Shirtings	75,082	3,302,227	107,240	3,768,393	1,303,800	257,800	543,000
T-Cloths	25,650	1,742,621	71,549	1,766,684	525,900	334,000	480,200
White Shirtings	8,229	487,853	17,084	465,573	131,200	31,500	143,500
Drills, English	24,515	489,684	18,790	429,938	1,250	83,700	149,800
Do., American	1,085	147,414		156,084	19,000		
Jeans, English	5,470	178,113	5,010	226,006	85,200		
Do., American	1,240	21,800		32,440	10,900		20,400
Sheetings, English	1,020	45,272	3,800	25,616	?	13,100	20,000
Do., American and Continentals ..	3,640	142,693	950	151,556	19,000		
Dyed Shirtings		13,312		10,189	?	200	16,200
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, White ..	350	5,445		2,048	3,800		3,500
Do., Dyed ..	950	18,668	1,498	21,391	5,100		5,900
Damasks, Dyed ..	649	8,773	400	11,437	3,500		2,900
Chintzes ..	3,364	81,467	3,230	85,049	27,600		48,800
Turkey Red Shirtings ..	2,743	77,832	4,604	69,229	45,800	1,400	50,000
Velvets ..	1,562	36,752	2,299	41,764	6,800		2,200
Velveteens ..	212	7,908	150	9,246	3,300		9,200
Handkerchiefs ..	4,190	176,789	23,201	315,777	145,700	15,700	22,000
Muslins ..	300	23,150		29,395	8,600	3,800	6,600
Dimities ..	100	10,752		5,336	5,100		7,600
Spanish Stripes ..	978	30,704	1,296	33,303	7,600		9,300
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	1,162	16,607	1,587	20,230	18,700	5,700	23,900
Camlets ..	1,330	55,043	3,040	59,000	10,800	900	11,000
Long Ells ..	2,187	56,059	3,240	67,520	16,300	3,600	16,900
Lastings ..	740	26,957		35,260	10,500	4,500	12,600
Crape Lastings ..	80	3,199	150	3,710	550	4,800	6,800
Lustres, Plain ..	500	10,165	400	10,447	4,500	1,200	15,000
Do., Figured ..	2,359	85,221	3,760	106,047	31,700		32,800
Crape ..	800	5,640	1,500	6,427	3,000		2,800
Lead in Pigs ..	321	70,965	1,932	82,672			
Iron—Nail Rod ..	462	61,700	840	179,343			

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex B. F. Watson, Peshawur, Cassandra, Nestor, Corea, Duke of Abercorn, Wigton, Loudoun Castle, Hesperia, Tigre, Lombardy, several Coasters, and of sundry Re-exports.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—For the French mail of the 26th inst. rates gave way about Tls. 20 a 25 per picul, but only a moderate business resulted and settlements for shipment were confined to 700 bales including 200 bales on native consignment; prices reported were:—

Bird chop "Kin-hock"	Tls. 340	= 15/0
Do. "Fung-ling"	Tls. 330	= 15/4
S.S.S.	Tls. 325	= 15/2
Kuke's "Kin-ling"	Tls. 320	= 14/11

Business for the outgoing steamer has taken place to the extent of nearly 1,000 bales, a part of which is for speculation amongst the silkmen; market chop No. 4 Tsatlees have been dealt in to a moderate extent on a basis of Tls. 360 (16s. 10d.) for Blue Elephant, and Nos. 4 & 5 Tsatlees show a decline in some cases on last mail's rates of about Tls. 5 a 10 per picul; common has been fairly firmly held, very little Tsatlee has been parted with below Tls. 300, and the tendency of the market at present would seem to decide that rates have nearly touched the bottom; not a bale of coarse silk has changed hands this week.

Amongst the settlements are :—

Blue and Yellow Elephant	Tls. 360 and 345	= 16/10 and 16/2
"May-fong" Elephant	Tls. 355	= 16/8
"Kin-fong"	Tls. 335	= 15/9
Bird Chop "Kin-ling"	Tls. 335	= 16/8
"Kin-hock" and "Fung-ling"	Tls. 332½ and 322½	= 15/7 and 15/2
Lotus Chop "Yea-fong"	Tls. 340	= 16/11
Phaeton Chop "Kin-kee" and "Pan-kee"	Tls. 330 and 320	= 15/4 and 15/0
Yellow Peacock "Chun-ling"	Tls. 330	= 15/6
Ting-chun-ke's "Yan-yuen"	Tls. 327½	= 15/4
Double Deer "Yun-loh"	Tls. 325	= 15/0
"Sa-ling"	Tls. 325	= 15/3
S.S.S.	Tls. 320	= 15/
"Chay-shen"	Tls. 300	= 14/1
Common Teatlee	Tls. 295	= 13/1

The M. B. M. s.s. *Saikio Maru* sailed on the 29th inst. with 108 bales of re-reels for America, more than half of which went forward on native account. Quotations were Tls. 375 a 420 for medium to fair re-reeled Teatlee (say—Worm and Leaf chop No. 1), and Tls. 390 a 440 for re-reeled Hainings, the latter being on Chinese account; with increasing stocks of these classes holders are getting very anxious to sell. Arrivals for the fortnight are very limited and the unsold stock is estimated at 15,500 bales. The export figures remain comparatively insignificant.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

ARRIVALS.—(Not reported above)—None other than coasters.

DEPARTURES.—(Not reported above)—August 25th, British steamer *Glenroy* for New York; 26th, British steamer *Nestor*, and 29th, British ship *Serapis*, both for London.

The English mail steamer *Peshawur* takes 943 bales of SILK, and about 700 tons of TMA.

WEATHER.—The weather has been fine throughout the week. The thermometer has ranged between 67 and 90.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers 5s. 3½d. a 5s. 8d. Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 4½d. a 5s. 5d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 5½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 5½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 6.82½; Private, Frs. 6.90. On India—Bombay Bank, Rs. 304½ a 305½. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 304½ a 305½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27 per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½. Gold Bars, Pekin, Shanghai Tls. 181.50 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.20. per 100 Tls. Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.475 per 100. Carolus, Sh. Tls. 85 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,500 per tael.

SHARES.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. report as follows :—

H. & S. Bank.—We note an advance in the value of this stock, during the week, of nearly 7 per cent. The closing quotation in our last report was 39 % premium, and exchange 73. On Monday, the market opened at 41 %, exchange 72½, and in the evening the rate advanced to 42 %. There still being a demand for shares, while holders were firm, there were transactions on Wednesday at 43 %, exchange 73. On Thursday 45½ %, exchange 72½, was paid, and yesterday there were sales at 45 %, exchange 73, and £ 133=(45½ %, and exchange 73.) A lot has been placed at 47 % premium, and exchange 73=(Tls. 134.14) for delivery in October.

S. S. N. Co.—We have no transactions in this stock to report. Buyers offers £ 30, while holders ask £ 30½.

China Coast S. N. Co.—There has been a sale at £ 70. Shares are wanted at this rate.

Shanghai Dock Co.—Shares are offering at £ 225.

Pootung Dock Co.—A transaction at £ 88 is reported. There are buyers at this rate. Holders ask £ 90.

Shanghai Gas Co.—An offer of £ 145 for Gas shares has been refused. Holders ask £ 150.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—A number of shares have changed hands at various rates from £ 750 to £ 780. There are buyers at the higher rate.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—One or two lots have been placed at \$660 for delivery on 31st December. There are buyers at this rate.

S. & H. Wharf Co.—A lot was sold at £ 91 for delivery yesterday. A sale at £ 90½ is reported to-day.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$650,000.00	\$14,027.45	30 June 77	* £1	22 Aug. 77	45½ % prem., ex. 73 (=Tls. 133.)
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	£100	£30	£615,902.35	.....	30 Dec. 76	{ Return of T.70 on capital.	26 Mar. 77	30
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	£100	£100	£62,522.10	£41,153.60	30 Dec. 76	* 2½ %	7 Jan. 76	70
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£7,183.54	.....	30 Dec. 76	* 2 %	7 July 77	225
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	* 5 %	1 July 77	88
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£6,523.81	£8,917.74	31 Dec. 76	* 5 %	10 July 77	145
Compagnie du Gaz	1,000	£50	£50	£2,171.31	£2,333.25	30 Dec. 76	+ 11 %	27 Feb. 77	73½
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	200	\$5,000	\$1,500	\$125,000.00	\$85,073.06	30 Apl. 77	12 %	31 July 77	2,700
North-China Insurance Co., 1875/77	1,000	£2,000	£600	£202,459.66	£456,361.31	30 Dec. 76	£100 pr share	13 Apr. 77	860
Union In. Society of Canton ...	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$106,500.00	.....	31 Dec. 75	.....	.....	900
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,200	£500	£500	£240,000.00	.....	30 Sep. 76	* 7½ %	12 July 77	780
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$62,507.60	\$60,969.24	30 Dec. 76	* 6 %	1 Jan. 77	250
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$564,202.00	\$244,445.07	30 Dec. 76	+ \$47.50 p.sh.	20 Feb. 77	660
China Fire In. Co., Limited ...	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$339,787.30	\$96,304.86	30 Dec. 76	+ 12 %	30 Dec. 76	163
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co...	2,150	£100	£100	.....	£1,878.61	30 Dec. 76	* 4 %	15 Aug. 77	90
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nominal.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872	£ 38,700.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th April & 31st Oct.	104 Nominal.
Do. 1873	£ 21,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	100 "
Do. 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	105 "
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	18 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan ...	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£106 "

* For half-year.

+ For year.